WEATHER
Fair Tuesday, Wednesday fair in east, showers in west portion.

# THE WILMINGTON MORNING STAR

12 Pages Today
ONE SECTION

VOL. XCVIII—NO. 131 WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1916 WHOLE NUMBER 39,659

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## HUGHES OUTLINES THE ISSUES UPON WHICH HE WILL CONDUCT HIS CAMPAIGN FOR PRESIDENT

### Assails Administration for Course Pursued With Reference to Mexico.

### AND EUROPEAN NATIONS

### Declares for a New Policy of "Firmness and Consistency" Towards Mexico.

### IN ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

### Denounces "Use of Our Soil for Alien Intrigues."

New York, July 31.—Charles E. Hughes tonight outlined in his speech of acceptance the issues upon which he will conduct his campaign for the Presidency. Mr. Hughes assailed the administration for the course it has pursued with reference to Mexico, maintenance of American rights during the European war, preparedness and other great questions of the day. He declared for a new policy of "firmness and consistency" toward Mexico, for "the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea," and for adequate national defense, "adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts."

**Denounces Alien Intrigues.**

"We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation," Mr. Hughes said. "Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them and support every effort for their suppression."

The nominee assailed the administration for its "direction of diplomatic intercourse" from the beginning, declaring that where there should have been conspicuous strength and expertness there had been weakness and inexpertness. He cited San Domingo as an instance where appointments had "gone to deserving Democrats" and to the failure to continue Ambassador Herrick at his post in Paris after the war had started as a "lamentable sacrifices of international repute."

**Endorses Woman Suffrage.**

"I endorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage," Mr. Hughes declared, and he added:

"Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. * * * I favor the vote for women."

One-fourth of the speech was devoted to Mexico. Step after step taken by the administration with reference to Mexico was assailed from the days of Huerta to the note sent the de facto government by the State Department, June 20, last, part of which was quoted by the speech.

**Senator Harding's Address.**

Senator Harding, who was chairman of the Republican National Convention, notified the candidate formally of his nomination, speaking as follows:

"Mr. Hughes: The committee here assembled, representing all of the United States and territories, chosen by the Republican National Convention which met in Chicago on last June 7, is directed by that convention formally to notify you of its action in selecting you as its nominee for the presidency of the Republic.

"Speaking for the committee, it is my pleasure to say directly what was conveyed to you by telegraph while the convention was yet in session—that you are the unanimous choice of the Republican National Convention for the party standard bearer.

"That convention uttered the principles of a confident, determined, reunited and enthusiastic Republican party which turns to you in highest respect and trust, as a nominee best typifying the party's purposes and the people's desires.

"Inasmuch as the unusual circumstances inspired an informal notice at the time of the convention's action and you then made an informal acceptance of the call to patriotic duty, which won the plaudits of our people, I shall not refer in detail to the action of the convention or the declared principles to which the Republican party is committed. But it is fitting that I should speak the congratulations of this committee on your most extraordinary nomination. It has no parallel in the history of the Republican party. As the whole people have approvingly witnessed, you have been chosen for leadership by a convention which comprised the best thought, the highest intention and deepest consecration of a great and historic party, when you were not only not an aspirant, but discouraged all endeavors in your behalf.

"Notwithstanding your holding aloof from all conference and participation, that unfailing understanding which directs popular sentiment to highest victory called you to the service of the party and the nation. Your record of public service, your well known and courageous views on public questions when in executive position, your abiding devotion to Republicanism, your

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## Address of Charles E. Hughes Accepting the Nomination of Republicans for Presidency

New York, July 31.—The speech by Charles E. Hughes, accepting the Republican nomination for president, delivered here this evening, follows in full:

Senator Harding, Members of the Notification Committee and Fellow Citizens:

This occasion is more than a mere ceremony of notification. We are not here to indulge in formal expressions. We come to state in a plain and direct manner our faith, our purpose and our pledge. This representative gathering is a happy augury. It means the strength of reunion. It means that the party of Lincoln is restored, alert, effective. It means the unity of a common perception of paramount national needs. It means that we are neither deceived nor benumbed by abnormal conditions. We know that we are in a critical period, perhaps more critical than any period since the Civil War. We need a dominant sense of national unity; the exercise of our best constructive powers; the vigor and resourcefulness of a quickened America. We desire that the Republican party as a great liberal party shall be the agency of national achievement, the organ of the effective expression of dominant Americanism. What do I mean by that? I mean America conscious of power, awake to obligation, erect in self-respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of peace, inspired with the spirit of human brotherhood, safeguarding both individual opportunity and the public interest, maintaining a well-ordered constitutional system adapted to local self-government without the sacrifice of essential national authority, appreciating the necessity of stability, expert knowledge and thorough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and progress; a country loved by its citizens with a patriotic fervor permitting no division in their allegiance and no rivals in their affection—I mean America first and America efficient. It is in this spirit that I respond to your summons.

**Foreign Relations—Appointments.**

Our foreign relations have assumed grave importance in the past three years. The conduct of diplomatic intercourse is in the keeping of the executive. It rests chiefly with him whether we shall show competence or incompetence; whether the national honor shall be maintained; whether our prestige and influence shall be lowered or advanced. What is the record of the administration? The first duty of the executive was to command the respect of the world by the personnel of our State Department and our representation abroad. No party exigency could excuse the non-performance of this obvious obligation. Still, after making every allowance for certain commendable appointments, it is apparent that this obligation was not performed. At the very beginning of the present administration, wherein the direction of diplomatic intercourse there should have been conspicuous strength and expertness we had weakness and inexpertness Instead of assuring respect, we invited distrust of our competence and speculation as to our capacity for firmness and decision, thus entailing many difficulties which otherwise easily could have been escaped. Then, in numerous instances, notably the Latin-Americas where a course was particularly reprehensible, and where we desire to encourage the most friendly relations, men of long diplomatic experience whose knowledge and training were of especial value to the country were retired from the service apparently for no other reason than to meet partisan demands in the appointment of inexperienced persons. Where, as in Santo Domingo, we had assumed an important special trust in the interest of its people, that trust was shockingly bestrayed in order to satisfy "deserving Democrats." The record showing the administration's disregard of its responsibilities with respect to our representation in diplomacy is an open book and the specifications may easily be had. It is a record revealing professions belied. It is a dismal record to those who believe in Americanism. Take, for example, the withdrawal of Ambassador Herrick from France. There he stood, in the midst of alarms, the very embodiment of courage, of poise, of executive capacity, universally trusted and beloved. No diplomat ever won more completely the affections of a foreign people; and there was no better fortune for this country than to have at the capital of any one of the belligerent nations a representative thus esteemed. Yet the administration permitted itself to supersede him. The point is not that the man was Ambassador Herrick, or that the nation was France, but that we invited the attention of the world to the inexcusable yielding of national interest to partisan expediency. It was a lamentable sacrifice of international repute. If we would have the osteem of foreign nations we must deserve it. We must show our regard for special knowledge and experience. I propose that we shall make the agencies of our diplomatic intercourse in every nation worthy of the American name.

**Mexico.**

The dealings of the administration with Mexico constitute a confused chapter of blunders. We have not helped Mexico. She lies prostrate, impoverished, famine-stricken, overwhelmed with the woes and outrages of internecine strife, the helpless victim of a condition of anarchy which the course of the administration only served to promote. For ourselves, we have witnessed the murder of our citizens and the destruction of their property. We have made enemies, not friends. Instead of commanding respect and deserving good will by sincerity, firmness, and consistency, we provoked misapprehension and deep resentment. In the light of the conduct of the administration no one could understand its professions. Decrying interference, we interfered most exasperatingly. We have not even kept out of octual conflict, and the soil of Mexico is stained with the blood of our soldiers. We have resorted to physical invasion, only to retire without gaining the professed object. It is a record which cannot be examined without a profound sense of humiliation.

When the administration came into power Huerta was exercising authority as provisional president of Mexico. He was certainly in fact the head of the government of Mexico. Whether or not he should be recognized was a question to be determined in the exercise of a sound discretion, but according to correct principles. The President was entitled to be assured that there was at least a de facto government; that international obligations would be performed; that the lives and property of American citizens would have proper protection. To attempt, however, to control the domestic concerns of Mexico was simply intervention, not less so

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## TWO U. S. SOLDIERS KILLED BY MEXICAN OUTLAWS IN TEXAS

### American Force in Skirmish With Bandits Who Crossed the Rio Grande.

### TWO OUTLAWS ESCAPED

### U. S. Forces Were Reinforced by a Small Detachment of Carranza Troops.

El Paso, Texas, July 31.—American soldiers, reinforced by a small detachment of Carranza troops, engaged Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande into the United States, about five miles below Fort Hancock, Texas, 55 miles east of here, early today. Two Americans were killed and one was wounded. Only two of the outlaws escaped across the river into Mexico, where they are being pursued by Mexican troops and Carranza customs guards.

Upon receiving reports from Robert Wood, a United States customs inspector, that the bandits, who had committed numerous depredations on the Mexican side of the frontier recently, had crossed the border, six men of Troop F., Eighth United States cavalry, and a hospital corps orderly under Sergeant Lewis Thompson, with Wood and Customs Inspector Bean, rode to an adobe hut where the Mexicans were said to be in hiding. Thompson had been ordered by Captain Cushing, of Company C, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, to investigate the reports.

The bandits opened fire from the building and adjoining outhouses, killing Wood and Private John Twoney and wounding Sergeant Thompson in the shoulder. Bean, fearing that the Mexicans would escape the small American detachment, called upon the Carranzistas commander on the other side the river. He responded with a score of soldiers crossing into the United States to cut off the outlaws' retreat, the incident marking the first time Carranzista soldiers have co-operated in pursuit of bandits on American soil.

**Three Mexicans Killed.**

Private Shean, of Baltimore, of the hospital corps, who brought Sergeant Thompson to the Fort Bliss hospital, reported to General Bell that the Mexican troops, ten in number, acted in a friendly manner towards the Americans, took up a position alongside of them and helped to keep up a hot fire against the hut. When the bandits failed to return the fire the hut was entered and three dead Mexicans were found, Shean said. The Carranza troops took up a bloody trail and followed, but the American detachment stayed on this side of the river.

## HEAT WAVE BROKEN BY COOL DRY AIR

### Brought Down From Canadian Northwest, and Sweeps Along the Northern States.

### "BERMUDA HIGH" IS OVER

**Canadian High Pressure Area Brings Relief to County North of Line West From New York—Hottest Day There.**

Washington, July 31.—A Canadian high pressure area, bringing down cool dry air from the Canadian northwest, swept along the whole Northern United States today and afforded some relief from the heat wave, which has been the worst in 15 years. Roughly, the new high pressure area brought a drop in temperature everywhere north of a line drawn due west from New York. Below this line, its effects were felt in some districts with a change of a few degrees.

The "Bermuda high" which, for the past ten days, has been sweeping up currents of hit water-laden air from the tropics over the whole of continental United States, showed signs today of having pretty well spent itself. Likewise the high pressure area which brought relief to he Atlantic seaboard from Hudson Bay over the week-end has been dissipated.

Weather bureau officials said today that while the Great Central sections of the country had had the hottest period since 1901 the Atlantic seaboard hardly had been touched by real summer.

**HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR IN NEW YORK; MERCURY 92**

New York, July 31.—This was the hottest day of the year in New York. The mercury reached 92 at 3:30 p. m. More than a score of persons were prostrated. Excessive humidity which reached 89 added to the suffering throughout the city.

## FIRE BREAKS OUT IN WRECKAGE ON BLACK TOM ISLAND

### Three Officers of Corporations Arrested in Connection With Disastrous Explosion.

### PROBE IS UNDER WAY

### Theory That Fire Which Caused Explosion Started on Barge is Combatted.

New York, July 31.—Fire broke out tonight in the ruins in Black Tom Island where the disastrous ammunition explosion of Sunday morning occurred, and half the fire department of Jersey City, aided by fire tugs from New York harbor, fought the flames, which centered about the pier where large quantities of shrapnel and high explosive shells were stored. Exploding shells made an almost continuous cannonade.

Three officers of corporations doing business on the island were under arrest tonight, and a warrant was out for a fourth. Preparations were under way at Jersey City for a joint Federal, state, county and municipal investigation to fix the blame for the disaster which killed at least three men, injured scores and caused approximately $20,000,000 property damage.

The theory that the fire wnich caused the explosion started on a munition barke tied up at the island was combatted late today by Robert S. Hudspeth, prosecutor for Hudson county, and Theodore B. Johnson, president of the Johnson Lighterage Company, owner of the munitions barge. Both declared the fire originated in two Lehigh Valley railroad freights cars laden with explosives.

Johnson, who was arrested on a warrant charging manslaughter, as were Albert M. Dickson, Black Tom agent of the Lehigh Valley, and Alexander Davidson, superintendent of the National Storage Company, denied all responsibility for the conflagration. He intimated that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Prosecutor Hudspeth corroborated Johnson's story. He said he had obtained an affidavit from the commander of the tug Geneva which gave a comprehensive story of the disaster.

**Started Two Hours Earlier.**

"According to the affidavit and other evidence," said the prosecutor, "the fire started two hours before the Johnson barge was destroyed and it was not this barge that caused the great explosion. The fire spread from freight cars to warehouses and the barge. The captain of the Geneva was towing away another barge, said to have been loaded with a tremendously high explosive, acting upon orders of a Lehigh Valley official, when the barge, which had shown no sign of being afire, exploded. This was the first explosion and the one that was most severe.

London, Aug. 1.—The eastern and southeastern counties of England had a visitation from German airships late last night, and at this hour, the attack is still proceeding. An official communication just issued says:

"An attack by a number of hostile airships developed before midnight. The raiders are reported as having crossed the coast line along the eastern and southeastern counties. Bombs were dropped off the Thames estuary. The attack is proceeding."

## 184 PERSONS LOST IN ONTARIO FOREST FIRE

### One Town Completely Wiped Out; Another Almost in Ruins.

**Score of Small Settlements Obliterated, Says Premier Hearst—Heavy Rainfall Probably Saves Greater Loss.**

Toronto, Ont., July 31.—With one town completely wiped out, another almost in ruins and a score of small settlements obliterated, Premier Hearst announced tonight that 184 persons lost their lives in the forest fires in Northern Ontario. Only a heavy rainfall early today probably saved a great part of the province from destruction. Hundreds are homeless and the Dominion government has taken extraordinary measures to provide for the refugees.

Where the town of Matheson once stood tonight there are only smouldering ashes. The country surrounding it is as barren as a desert. Only a few structures in the village of Cochrane remain standing. The greatest loss of life occurred at Nushka, and Monteith, partly in ruins, where 98 persons were burned to death. At Matheson 35 perished. Iroquois Falls, where great paper mills are located, was not entirely burned as reported last night. The paper mills and one store were saved.

**TRAVELLERS AID CONFERENCE**

**Has Been Indefinitely Postponed, it is Announced.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Asheville, N. C., July 31.—The Travelers' Aid Conference, which was to be held at Blue Ridge, N. C., August second-third, has been indefinitely postponed. J. S. WILLIAMS.

## GERMANY ENTERS 3RD YEAR OF WAR ON THE DEFENSIVE GENERALLY

## U-BOAT TO LEAVE BALTIMORE TODAY

### Unless Plans Perfected Yesterday Are Altered, Deutschland Will Depart.

### EXACT HOUR IS UNKNOWN

**Captain Koenig is Himself to Decide Upon the Time of Departure—All Preparations Apparently Completed.**

Baltimore, July 31. — The German submarine liner Deutschland will leave Baltimore on her return voyage to Germany some time within the next 24 hours, unless plans made today are altered. Information to this effect was received tonight from a trustworthy source. The exact time of departure was said not to have been determined upon.

Captain Paul Koenig, himself, will decide when his vessel shall be pulled into the stream from the pier to which she has been moored for three weeks.

Today was one of great ctivity at t he pier. A large barge which had blocked the entrance to the Deutschland's slip was moved away to another pier.

Aboard the barge was the pig iron ballast the Deutschland brought from Germany.

The tug Thomas F. Timmins, which met the Deutschland at the Virginia Capes, took on as much coal as she could carry. Her bunkers were filled and bags were piled up on every available portion of the deck. Upon her return from the coaling pier, the tug entered the log barrier around the Deutschland stern first and came to a stop in a position from which she quickly can put aside one small float and cast a tow line to the submarine.

**No Shore Liberty.**

None of the officers or crew of the Deutschland had shore liberty today, and Captain Koenig was busy from sunrise to sunset. The engines of the submersible repeatedly were tested and a quantity of fresh fruits and vegetables were taken aboard.

The United States coast guard cutter Apache remained at anchor near the Deutschland's pier. It is expected the cutter will elave the harbor when the submarine sails, and will keep her in sight down Chesapeake Bay, to see to it that the progress of the vessel is not hindered by other craft.

The Maryland Pilots' Association had not been asked to furnish a pilot for the Deutschland tonight, but an official indicated that such a request hourly was expected. A pilot can be had at any time of the day or night on 30 minutes notice.

Washington, July 31. — The House Military Affairs committee today ordered a favorable report of a resolution appropriating $540,000 for relief of flood sufferers in the South, caused by the recent deluge in tropical storms. The resolution, drafted by the War Department, will be reported to the House Wednesday, with a report drafted by Representative Dent, of Alabama.

## DUTCH MAIL STEAMSHIP STRIKES A MINE, SINKS

### American Consul at Amsterdam on Board, But Saved.

**Koningin Wilhelmina, With 41 Passengers and Crew of 60, Reported Sunk Near North Hinder—No Passengers Lost.**

London, July 31.—The Dutch mail steamship Koningin Wilhelmina has struck a nine near the North Hinder lightship, says a dispatch from The Hague to Reuters Telegram Company.

The captain reported by wireless telegraphy that his ship had struck a mine near North Hinder and that only the aft part of the vessel was out of the water. Boats with the passengers left the steamer, but after a while returned. Later the passengers again took to the boats and are proceeding to the Dutch coast.

Reuters correspondent at Flushing, Holland, reports that Koningin Wilhelmina had on board 41 passengers and a crew of 60. All of them are believed to be now on board boats from the lightship which have not yet arrived.

The Koningin Wilhelmina, adds the Flushing dispatch, left that city at 6 o'clock this morning and struck the mine about 9 o'clock, finally sinking after keeping afloat for some time.

The Hague, July. (via London).—Frank W. Mahin, the American consul at Amsterdam, and his wife, Mrs. Abbie Mahin, were the only American passengers on board the Dutch mail steamer Koningin Wilhelmina. Both were saved. This information was given to the Associated Press by the Zeeland Steamship Company.

### Her Allies Have Yielded Initiative to the Entente Allies Almost Everywhere.

### THE RUSSIANS GO FORWARD

### Have Crossed Stokhod River, Says Petrograd, But Berlin Tells Different Tale.

### FRENCH REPULSE ATTACKS

### British Casualties During July Nearly 60,000.

Germany enters upon the third year of the war with her forces in nearly all portions of the main theatres of operations on the defensive, and with her lines at numerous places in France and Russia pressed back from where they stood a year ago.

Her allies also have yielded the initiative to the Entente Allies almost everywhere — the Austro-Hungarians in Volhynia and Galicia and in Italy, respectively, to the Russians and the Italians, and the Turks in Asia Minor to the Russians. In addition, along the Greek border unofficial reports indicate that Serbs, British and French are preparing to throw down the gage of battle to the Bulgarians and the soldiers of the Central powers.

**Russians Still Advancing.**

The Russians, according to the latest Petrograd communication, are continuing their forward march against the Teutons in the Stokhod river region of Volhynia, and there have captured the entire 31st Honved regiment, together with its commander and his staff. To the south, near Brody, the Russians also are pressing the Austro-Germans, who are answering the attack by bombarding Brody and the crossing of the Boldurrevka river, endeavoring to hold their lines of defense. Large reinforcements are being brought up to keep the Russians from further gains toward their objective, Lemberg.

While an unofficial report from Petrograd says the Russians have crossed the Stokhod river, between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojitche railroads, Berlin says that on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railway south of the Turga river and on both sides of the Lipa attacks by the Russians against General Von Linsengen's troops were repulsed with heavy casualties to the attackers, and that nearly 2,000 Russians were taken prisoner. In the sector of Buizac, Galilia, Russian attacks also were repulsed, Berlin asserts.

In the Somme region of France both the British and French, who are engaged in consolidating positions, won Sunday from the Germans. The French were forced to sustain counter attacks Monday in the Hem wood, and at the Monacu farm, which Paris says were put down with serious losses to the Germans. There was no fighting on the British front during the day. Violent artillery duels are in progress in the Thiaumont and Fleury sectors, near Verdun.

In the Astico valley the Italians are keeping their pressure against the Austrians on Monte Cime, and have put down Austrian attacks in Adige valley and the Travignolo valley.

Petrograd reports further advance for the Russians in the region of Erzingan, Turkish Armenia, and the repulse of a Turkish attack in the Mosul district, while Constantinople says the Turks have driven the Russians from Revanduz and are pursuing them toward the Persian border.

The British casualties in all theatres during the month of July numbered 7,084 officers and 52,591 men.

**FATAL WRECK ON ATLANTIC COAST LINE IN VIRGINIA**

**Engineer Killed When Engine is Hurled Over Embankment.**

Petersburg, Va., July 31.—Atlantic Coast Line passenger train No. 63, southbound, collided with a freight train which partially blocked the main line at the northern end of the railroad trestle spanning the Appomattox river here at 10:20 o'clock tonight and the passenger engine and tender was hurled over a steep embankment at the river's edge. Engineer Trevillian, of Richmond, was caught beneath his cab and almost instantly killed.

Fred Whitfield, colored fireman, was slightly injured. None of the coaches of the passenger train was derailed, and the passengers escaped injury though badly shaken up.

Durham, N. C., July 31.—The only penny paper in North Carolina, the Durtham Herald, announced today an increase in price to ten cents a week because of the high price of print paper.

## TO PROVIDE SEEDS FOR FARMERS HIT BY FLOOD

### General State Relief Committee Appropriates $1,000.

**Special Meeting of Representatives From Flood-Swept Region to be Held August 11—Funds in Sight Now $30,000.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 31.—The executive committee of Governor Craig's general committee for the relief of flood sufferers, this evening placed $1,000 at the disposal of Dr. B. W. Kilgore, of the State Department of Agriculture, to use in the purchase of seeds for the farmers in the flood region. This action was taken on the strength of reports from county agents in 17 counties that sustained flood losses. These reports came to Dr. Kilgore and were submitted to the executive committee.

I. C. Griffin, of Marion, told the committee of devastation in that section, verifying the report of John Sprunt Hill.

The committee called a special meeting for August 11 to be composed of representatives of boards of county commissioners in the flood region, and representatives of the county school boards, the latter being called here by Superintendent Joyner of the Department of Education. These representatives are to make report to the committee on actual conditions in their counties as a basis for permanent relief measures.

The committee has received, in all,

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## DEMOCRATIC SENATORS SHELVE IMMIGRATION

### Vote to Postpone Action on Bill Till Next Session.

**Caucus Also Pledges Majority to Vote Down Any Attempt to Attach Immigration Rider to Child Labor Bill.**

Washington, July 31.—Democratic senators in a caucus tonight voted to postpone action on the Immigration bill until the next session of Congress and adopted, 38 to 0, a resolution binding all Democratic senators to that decision. A resolution was then adopted 32 to 7, pledging the majority to vote down any attempt to attach the immigration measure to the Child Labor bill as a rider.

The binding resolution, the first of that nature imposed by a Democratic caucus for several years, was put through by party leaders to whip into line a group of Southern senators who had announced they would support an effort to saddle the Child Labor bill, which they oppose, with an immigration rider, including the literacy test section, in the hope that President Wilson then would veto it.

The seven senators who voted against the resolution pledging defeat of the immigration rider were Senators Bankhead and Underwood, Alabama; Martin and Swanson, Virginia; Simmons and Overman, North Carolina, and Beckham, Kentucky.

# NO STIGMA ON COL. SLOCUM'S CONDUCT

### Highly Commended for "Prompt and Valorous Action" in Columbus Raid.

### IN INSPECTOR'S REPORT

**General Funston and General Pershing Join in Commending the Officer in Command at Columbus When Raid Was Made.**

Washington, July 31.—High commendation for Colonel Herbert J. Slocum and his men of the Thirteenth cavalry for their "prompt and valorous action" in repulsing and pursing Villa and his bandits when they attacked Columbus, N. M., last March is given in a special inspector's report on the incident, which the War Department announced today had been approved by Secretary Baker.

The raid which brought relations between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico to a crisis and caused the dispatch of General Pershing's punitive expedition, was investigated at the department's order. The report, which is concurred in by Generals Funston and Pershing, disposes finally of the incident so far as the departmen is concerned.

The bandits, several hundred strong, and commanded by Villa himself, crept upon Columbus under cover of darkness, attacked the small force of cavalry at Colonel Slocom's headquarters and looted the town before they were driven off. There has been a disposition even among army officers to criticise Colonel Slocum for being lulled into a false sense of security and permitting himself to be surprised.

The inspector's report said:

"I recommend that Colonel Slocum be advised that no stigma rests upon his conduct of command at Columbus, N. M., at the time of Villa's attack and that he and his command are highly commended for their prompt and valorous action in the repulse of Villa's forces and the pursuit of the same."

## HUGHES OUTLINES ISSUES ON WHICH HE WILL CONDUCT CAMPAIGN FOR PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One.)

possession of a confidence which has united all believers in Republican policies under our party banner, your unalterable and abiding Americanism, your high personal character and well known capacity—all these have fixed you in the American mind as the best exponent of Republican principles and the wisest leader to restore American prestige and efficient government.

"We bring you now the commission to that leadership. We bring it in full confidence that the people will gladly acclaim the Republican restoration under your trusted leadership. We bring it in the highest appreciation of that peace of right and justice which your unwavering Americanism will hold secured rather than endanger. We bring it in the strong belief that American material good fortune, under Republican industrial preparedness will be the glad reflex of our own peace and the world's peace and be held permanent under Republican protection. We bring it in firm conviction that you, sir, will hold that platform promises constitute a sacred party covenant, and the expressed will of the people at the polls must find response in capable and efficient administration.

"Aye, sir, we bring it believing you will add to our self-respect, confidence and good fortune at home and to that respect and good opinion abroad which meets our higher American aspirations."

## TO PROVIDE SEEDS FOR FARMERS HIT BY FLOOD

(Continued From Page One).

$27,000 cash and has appropriated $8,000, including the $1,000 to Dr. Kilgore for seed supplies. Additional checks and drafts run the amount in sight to more than $30,000.

### PROFITS FORM BY-PRODUCTS.

**American Manufacturers Are Learning Form Germans.**

(From the Washington Star.)

More and more the manufacturers of the United States are learning what the manufacturers of Europe, and especially Germany, learned many years ago—that the paying end of an industry is often its by-products.

When the European war cut off from America its annual supply from Germany of $20,000,000 worth of potash, Germans felt pretty sure that the shipments could be resumed again when peace came, ohwever long the delay might be, because Germany has a virtual monopoly on the world's potash stores.

Experts of the Bureau of Mines first demonstrated some months ago that potash in paying quantities can be extracted by electrical devices from the fumes issuing from Portland cement plants, and already numerous cement establishments in all parts of the country are installing the necessary machinery to save this hitherto wasted by-product. There was some question whether the cement industry would furnish enough potash for home consumption even if all plants installed the fume-precipitating devices; but recently the Bureau of Mines has found that in another of our dominant industries—steel and iron making—tons of priceless potash are being sent skyward in fumes from blast furnaces. Experiments in the electrical recovery of this potash are being made by one pioneer steel concern and are being watched with interest by the government metallurgists. If this newest possible source for the fertilizer ingredients so sorely needed by American agriculture proves as valuable as early experiments indicate that it may, it is probable that more than enough by-product potash for home consumption can be produced in this country from the two great metallurgical industries, lowering at the same time the cost of iron, steel and cement.

Tonight at Lumina, children's souvenir dance, 8:15 to 9:15.
(advertisement.)

# BOY TOLD HIS PA HOW GOOD IT WAS AND JOY IS THEIRS

### Now M. S. Clemmer Is Able to Really Enjoy Life Because He Followed "Tip" and Took Tanlac When all Others Failed.

Now comes M. S. Clemmer with his Tanlac story, "And I took it because my 15-year-old son, Ralph, kept telling me all the time, 'Father, you ought to see what Tanlac did for so and so,'" explained Mr. Clemmer to the Tanlac Man.

"Why, my son knew that I had been suffering for the past five years from indigestion and that all the other medicines I tried didn't do a particle of good. Yes, sir, every spring and fall would find me in a pretty bad way from indigestion. Any kind of meats disagreed with me and I had to be very careful of what I ate. Even hot plasters refused to help me of those pains from bloating that extended from my chest to the lower part of my stomach.

"But what a difference Tanlac has made. I sure am glad for my boy's persistency for I have a splendid appetite—can eat anything and it doesn't hurt me. I am much stronger and have more energy than for years. Tanlac is a plumb good medicine and I advise anybody troubled with indigestion or in need of a tonic to get it and get it right now," emphatically broke of Mr. Clemmer, who lives at 7 South Brevard street, Charlotte.

Genuine Tanlac is sold in Wilmington only at the Bellamy Drug Store, where the Tanlac Man explains its merits to men and women daily; Watson's Pharmacy, Southport; C. L. Halstead, Burgaw; A. N. Rhodes & Co., Rocky Point; G. W. Kirby, Supply; Bradham Drug Co., New Bern; C. L. Southall, Magnolia. Each town has its Tanlac druggist. — adv.

### JULY RAINFALL HERE APPROACHES THE RECORD

**Was Heavier Since Last Month Than for Any Since 1889 in Wilmington.**

"July, 1916, was marked by a heavier rainfall than any previous July since 1889," said Weather Observer George W. Felger yesterday. "The figures for July of that year," continued Mr. Felger, "were 11.10 inches, as against 10.58 for this year. The heaviest for any July, and for any other month in the past 30 years, was 21.12, which fell in July, 1886. The heaviest for any one day was August 17-18, 1879 ,when 8.04 inches fell within 24 hours. The fall for July of last year was 8.12.

"Contrary to the opinion held by most people the humidity for the past month does not differ materially from that of previous years. From the weather man's point of view I would say that the principal feature of the month's weather was the unusually heavy rains.

"The temperature in the interior cities Sunday was decidedly high reaching 102 in Chicago; 100 in Green Bay and Toledo, and 98 in St. Louis and Des Moines. A cool wave now prevailing in the Northwest, will, however, lessen the temperature in the interior districts.

"The general prediction for this section for the next 24 hours is generally fair with little, or no change in temperature."

### COLONEL McFALL HERE.

**Superintendent Donnldson Military Academy Visiting at Beach.**

Col. John M. McFall, of Fayetteville, superintendent of Donaldson Military Academy, is spending some time at Wrightsville Beach, and is a guest at the Seashore hotel. Colonel McFall was recently offered the chair of Constitutional law at Georgetown University, but declined, preferring to devote his efforts to the upbuilding of Donaldson.

Regarding preparatory schools in this section of the country, Colonel McFall said the outlook was most gratifying.

"The remarkable increase in these schools, namely, 35 per cent during the last ten years," he said, "indicates that parents are seeking something more than academic excellence. The most urgent need is for schools like Culver, where the aim is efficiency and the symmetrical development of all the powers of the boy.

"At Donaldson we are approximating this ideal. During the present year four of our cadets were at Annapolis and West Point, two graduating from Annapolis, and others taking high honors at leading universities."

### NO ECLIPSE OF SUN.

**It Was the Cirrus Clouds That Gave the Sun Its Peculiar Tints.**

No, the sun was not in eclipse, according to those who have a World almanac. Weather Observer Felger was kept busy most of the day answering queries over the telephone. Many called to know if the peculiar pale tints of the sun had not been caused by the tremendous explosion in New York on Saturday night. This was a poser for the Observer, and he sidestepped the answer by stating that weather observers are not astronomers.

"Well, had the sun been in eclipse?" was sure to be the next question.

"Not so anybody can see it," declared Assistant Observer Johnstone.

Well, the explanation is simple. There was a cirrus cloud haze which kept the sun obscured most of the day. It may have been caused by the New York explosion, the offensive move of the Allies, the siege of Verdun by the Germans, or it may have been caused by the rains of recent days. Nobody knows and one man's answer is as good as another.

### FUNERAL OF CAPT. CANADY

**Interment Yesterday at Family Burying Ground at Snead's Ferry.**

The remains of Capt William A. Canady, the Wilmington fireman who died suddenly Friday afternoon, were taken to Snead's Ferry on the 3:35 train yesterday afternoon. Funeral service were conducted by Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor of the Baptist church of that place, and interment was made in the family burying ground. Fire Chief Schnibben, in his car, and the members of Hose Companies, Nos. 3 and 4, with their wagons, acted as an escort to the train.

See the children's dance at Lumina tonight, 8:15 to 9:15. Regular dance follows.
(advertisement.)

# NO SHORTAGE OF MILK FOR BABIES IS FOUND

### Report Says Supply in Germany is Ample for Children.

**Report is Made to Washington by the American Embassy at Berlin, After Thorough Investigation by Dr. Taylor.**

Washington, July 31.—A report from the American embassy at Berlin, dated a week ago and made public today by the State Department, again denies reports that a milk shortage is endangering the lives of babies in Germany. It supplements a more detailed report of the same nature made early in July that since then there has been an appreciable increase in the milk supply.

Both reports were drawn up by Dr. A. E. Taylor, of the embassy staff, who has spent the past three months investigating food conditions throughout the empire. In the one given out today, he says:

"All the information which has come to me since I wrote my last report on the milk situation in Germany substantiates my report to the effect that there never had been at any time in Germany such a scarcity of milk as to materially involve the nutrition and health of either sick or healthy children, infants, or nursing mothers in Germany. Since the date of my report there has been an appreciable increase both in the milk supply of Germany and in the importations of dried milk into that country."

### CONCERT TONIGHT.

**Class From Odd Fellows' Home to Give Recital This Evening.**

The singing class from the Odd Fellows' Home at Goldsboro, will give a recital in the Odd Fellows' building, corner Third and Princess streets, tonight at 8 o'clock. This class always renders a fine programme, and many are expected to attend the concert. There are 16 people in the company, including the manager and lady manager. The young people will be in charge of Miss Lessie Perry, lady manager, and Mr. Ray Funderburk, manager.

The class which is to appear here this evening is the one which appeared last year in the western counties of the State, creating quite a fine impression in the towns in which they appeared.

### BREMEN TO PASS IN AND DEUTSCHLAND OUT TODAY?

Norfolk, Va., July 31. — Persistent reports that the giant German submersible Bremen, sister ship to t he Deutschland, would arrive off Cape Henry by early tomorrow and that the Deutschland would leave Baltimore upon the arrival of the Bremen in American waters were current here tonight. The original source of the rumors was not traceable, but they weer given much credit in German circles.

### MAN'S DECEPTIVE STRENGTH.

**Has Weaker Constitution, Less Resistant Than Woman's.**

(George Malcolm Stratton in Century.)

It is customary to speak of man as stronger than woman, though this is half true, half false; for although he is stronger of frame and muscle and more active he is of markedly weaker constitution, less resistant to the enemies of life. And this difference seems native and intrinsic, not due to externals or to the chance arrangements of society; for already in infancy the man-child is more open to the attack of mortal disease. Where a hundred girl babies die in the first year of life, our census shows that there die about 130 boys.

In the sense organs there is a difference closer to what we know of mind, and which is not wholly in accord with the common thought that women are more sensitive than men. They are more delicate of touch, and can perceive certaintastes, notably sweet, at a low degree that escapes the man, although for salt and sour and bitter as well as for smell in general the evidence is not so clear. In Miss Nelson's experiments in California the men were able to hear fainter tones, and for all but one of several pure colors of the spectrum, the men, contrary to the popular belief, detected the color at a lower intensity than idd the women.

But besides this difference in the senses when they are normal, serious defects of eye and ear come far more often to the man and to the man-child. Color blindness, which is usually innate, and is therefore not to be ascribed to the manner in which man lives and works, is about tenfold more frequent among men than among women. Blindness pure and simple is also more frequent among men.

Of the number reported totally blind in our country about 20,000 are male and 15,500 are female.

### VENEZUELA RESOURCES.

**Great Cattle Possibilities, Says Dr. Spiden, Just Returned.**

(From the N. Y. Sun.)

That the vast plains of Venezuela can be developed into a cattle-raising country, rivaling Texas, is the opinion of Dr. H. J. Spiden, who has just returned from an extensive expedition through the country, taken in the interests of the American Museum of Natural History.

The country lying between the Andes and the Orinoco river, he said last night, could raise enough cattle to supply New York city with beef and the meat could be transported to this city as successfully as it now can from the Western section of the United States.

It would be necessary, Dr. Spiden said, to build a great railroad from Puerto Cabello to Manaos, the largest city in Venezuela. From this thriving, progressive town it is 1,700 miles to New York in a direct line. To tap the great resources of Venezuela, he added, it is necessary only for some one to see the possibilities of the country and develop the area to the east of the Andes, much as Texas was opened up by the great railroad builders.

Venezuela, Dr. Spiden said, is also immensely rich in lumber resources, as yet practically untouched. He says that on his trip he met British agents buying beef for the allied armies.

Children's dance tonight at Lumina, 8:15 to 9:15. Regular dance follows.
(advertisement.)


# THE DAWN OF A NEW PURE FOOD NAME

WILSON & CO.

SUCCESSOR TO SULZBERGER & SONS CO.

## A personal statement by Thomas E. Wilson

THE American public has known Sulzberger & Sons for over half a century.

You know the quality of their meats and meat food products—you know the high standard maintained by **Majestic Hams and Bacon,** for example.

When the opportunity came to associate myself with Sulzberger & Sons Co. I saw a big, growing, successful institution, with large plants located in the right sections, with splendid possibilities to be made bigger and better and broader.

I knew the organization. I knew its men. I knew them to be men of big ideas—"live wires", eager and anxious for wider opportunities.

"S & S" built their business on their high quality standard. They were just as jealous of their good name as we are of that of Wilson & Co

The advance in civilization creates new standards, no greater advances have been made than those in the preparation of foods and we, with our enlarged Company and increased capital, with our keen, live, enthusiastic force, will meet these demands and not only maintain the high standards of the old Company, but will put these standards even higher.

Already we see the results of the new organization. Increasing sales, heavier demands for **"Majestic"** products, tells the story.

We are going to co-operate with the stock-raiser; we are going to encourage stock raising in every agricultural district. We want the supply of live stock increased. With our wide facilities we should be able to bring about conditions which will lower the price of meats to you.

We believe that all meats and meat food products you are asked to buy should be handled with *respect.* That is why, in addition to the safeguard of United States government inspection, we insist upon rigid cleanliness and sanitary conditions in every one of our plants.

We want you to know and to believe that the name "Wilson & Co." is actually a pure food name. It is a guarantee of purity, cleanliness and quality.

So here is the splendid old "S & S" institution—after more than half a century of successful growth—built into a bigger, better and broader organization.

Thos. E. Wilson
PRESIDENT.

WILSON & CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK KANSAS CITY OKLAHOMA CITY LOS ANGELES

Distributing Branches in all Leading Cities of the United States and Foreign Countries

*NOTE—For a short time we will continue to use the "S & S" label—it means all that it always meant, with the added strength of the new organization of Wilson & Co.*

"Just say Wilson's—
it's the pure food name"


### BIRDS THAT FLY AT NIGHT.

**Real Migrants Prefer to Travel at Night for Several Reasons.**

It is difficult to believe that at times during the season of migration the sky at night is filled with birds from dusk until dawn. Onward they hurry through the darkness. If they see the earth below it must be too dim to guide them on their journey. Still they find their way just as surely as do those birds which travel by day.

The day fliers are hardy rovers which are used to the open, and do not hesitate to venture far from cover. But the night fliers are the shy, retiring birds of thickets and undergrowth, which rarely go far from their own doorstep. Or, if they live in trees, their flight is usually only from tree to tree. The thrushes, warblers, vireos, and the small flycatchers are all night fliers.

For several reasons we know more about the travels of the night fliers than we do about those of the day fliers. First, because many more birds travel by night than by day. Second, because practically all birds that fly by night are real migrants. Third, because the night fliers seem unable to avoid the lighthouses in their way, and the number killed by striking these beacons erected for man's safety has given us a vast amount of information concerning the birds that travel after dark.

By night as well as by day our ears can tell us much about the number of birds that are passing overhead. Indeed, during nights, when many birds are flying, we can, from favorable places, such as high hill tops or cities in the birds' highway, hear their call-notes almost constantly. The hill brings us nearer the birds, and the city lights brings the birds nearer to us. Light seems to attract them as it does moths.

Take the children to Lumina tonight. Children's dance, 8:15 to 9:15.
(advertisement.)

### THE RIGHT TO ANNOY

(From the New York Tribune.)

The sacred right of the property holder to make himself a public nuisance is reaffirmed by the decision of the New Jersey Supreme court. It appears that this right was menaced by a statute which made it unlawful to disfigure with advertisements the Palisades along the Hudson. The statute is found to be unconstitutional on the ground that the legislature may deprive the owner of the right to use his land for such purpose only when the signs erected are a menace to public health or morals.

This kind of individual liberty is one of the unfortunate limitations under which our whole legal system labors. The public has other interests to conserve besides those of health, safety and morality. It is a mark of indifference to beauty bordering on barbarism that esthetic considerations receive so little recognition in the eyes of the law. The zealousness with which the courts are bound to protect the individual in the use of that which is his own permits the defacing of our scenes of natural beauty with every conceivable form of hideousness.

Something more than a right of property is invaded when one individual may ruin for millions of people the beauty of a piece of nature's handiwork.

**BELL-ANS**
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.


# INDIA TEA

**An auxiliary to temperance**

Geo. M. Mitchell, Supervising Tea Expert of the Treasury Department at Washington, says that legislation against the use of liquor increases the demand for tea.—*News Item.*

**India Tea stimulates, soothes and satisfies**

*Baseball Boating Yachting Angling*

# SPORTS

*Motoring Aeronautics Tennis Golf, Etc.*

## WASHINGTON WINS ON CLEVELAND'S ERRORS

**Boston Evens Up Series by Shutting Out Detroit.**

**Athletics Compel Chicago to Go 11 Innings to Win Fourth Game of the Series—St. Louis Defeats New York.**

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Chicago 4; Philadelphia 3; (11 In.)
Tt St. Louis 4; New York 2.
At Detroit 0; Boston 6.
At Cleveland 1; Washington 11.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY

Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 54 | 40 | .574 |
| Chicago | 55 | 42 | .567 |
| New York | 53 | 43 | .552 |
| Cleveland | 51 | 44 | .537 |
| Detroit | 52 | 47 | .525 |
| Washington | 49 | 45 | .521 |
| St. Louis | 48 | 49 | .495 |
| Philadelphia | 19 | 71 | .211 |

Chicago, July 31.—Philadelphia compelled Chicago to go 11 innings today to win the fourth game of the series 4 to 3. Felsch's batting and Lajoie's error were responsible for Chicago's victory. Felsch drove in two of Chicago's runs, scored one himself on a homer and started the rally in the last inning with a single.

Philadelphia ..000 000 030 00—3 8 2
Chicago .....000 200 100 01—4 10 0

Sheehan and Haley; Williams, Faber and Lapp.

Cleveland, July 31.—Washington defeated Cleveland 11 to 1, hitting Lowdermilk and Klepfer at will in the first and third innings and taking advantage of Cleveland's numerous errors. Harper was hurt by a drive off Roth's bat, and forced to retire.

Washington .....504 000 002—11 12 1
Cleveland .....100 000 000— 1 3 7

Harper, Dumont and Henry; Lowdermilk, Klepfer, Lambeth and Daly and Bradley.

Detroit, July 31.—Ruth allowed Detroit only two hits and Boston evened up the series by winning 6 to 0. Not a Tiger runner reached third.

Boston .....000 050 010—6 9 1
Detroit .....000 000 000—0 2 1

Ruth and Cady; Coveleskie, DuBuc and Stanage and Baker.

St. Louis, July 31.—St. Louis won its 11th consecutive victory today, taking the fifth game of the series from New York 4 to 2. This is a record for straight wins in the American League for 1916.

Severoid was forced to retire in the fifth when a foul tip bruised his right hand.

New York .....100 000 001—2 7 2
St. Louis .....020 200 00*—4 10 1

Shawkey and Nunamaker and Hamilton; Davenport and Severoid and Hartley.

Boston, July 31.—William M. Johnston of San Francisco, national lawn tennis champion, today defeated Watson M. Washburn, of New York in the upper half of the semi-finals for the Longwood cup at the Longwood cricket club 8-6, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

### MINOR LEAGUES.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

At Jacksonville 6, Macon 3.
At Charleston 1, Columbus 3.
At Augusta 1, Columbia 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Columbus 5, Toledo 4, (6 innings, darkness).
At Milwaukee 3, St. Paul 1.
At Indianapolis 2, Louisville 4.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

At Chattanooga 3-6, Atlanta 6-0.
At Nashville 3, Birmingham 2, (11 innings).
At Memphis 10, New Orleans 3.
At Little Rock 5-1, Mobile 0-0. (Second seven innings, agreement).

VIRGINIA LEAGUE E

At Petersburg 6, Norfolk 2.
At Portsmouth 2, Rocky Mount 3.
(No other scheduled.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

At Richmond 4, Newark 0.
At Baltimore 7, Providence 9.
At Buffalo 9, Rochester 6.
At Montreal 4, Toronto 2.

CAROLINA LEAGUE

At Greensboro 4, Asheville 0.
At Charlotte 2, Winston-Salem 0.

### PARKTON LOSES IN FASTEST GAME EVER SEEN AT LUMBERTON

Lumberton, N. C., July 31.—Lumberton defeated Parkton here today in the fastest game ever played on the local diamond, it requiring but one hour and twenty minutes to unravel nine frames. Bill Evans, recently of Morganton, held the visitors to two hits and was never in the least danger of being scored upon except in the first inning when two errors in succession allowed first hitter to reach third. Fisher was also in great form and was ably assisted by Galloway at short, who fielded sensationally. Lumberton scored first run on two hits, a sacrifice and a wild pitch. In the seventh Correll was safe on an error, went to third on a sacrifice and scored on a wild throw to catch at third.

Parkton . . .....000 000 000—0 2 1
Lumberton . . .000 100 10*—2 4 2

Fisher and McMilland, Evans and Correll.

### BATTING AVERAGES OF THREE LEADING AMERICAN HITTERS

Washington, July 31.—The batting averages of the three leading hitters in the American league, including today's games, follow:

| | AB | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Speaker, Cleveland | 350 | 136 | .389 |
| Cobb, Detroit | 324 | 118 | .364 |
| Jackson, Chicag o. | 376 | 130 | .344 |

Today Cobb got one hit in four times at bat and Jackson none in five. Speaker is out of the game with a sprained ankle.

### MELVIN HORNE'S EXAMINATION TO BE MADE THIS MORNING

**By Superintenents of Three State Hospitals for Insane.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 31.—The examination of Melvin Horne, of Wilmington, under sentence to die in the electric chair for killing his brother-in-law, did not take place today, but is to be made Tuesday morning, according to a statement tonight by Warden Busbee. The examination is as to his sanity and is to be made by the superintendents of the three State hospitals for insane, Raleigh, Morganton and Goldsboro.

Chicago, July 31.—The Chicago Nationals today purchased Third Baseman Sicking of the Norfolk (Virginia League), club. He has a batting average of 326 for 85 games and was sought by four other clubs.

## NEW YORK SHUTS OUT PIRATES BOTH GAMES

**Phillies Win From Chicago in the Fourth Inning.**

**Brooklyn Takes Both From Cincinnati. Boston and St. Louis Divide Their Double Header—Giants' Sixth Straight.**

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Philadelphia 4; Chicago 2.
At New York 7-7; Pittsburg 0-0.
At Brooklyn 8-4; Cincinnati 3-0.
At Boston 0-2; St. Louis 4-1.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 54 | 34 | .614 |
| Boston | 48 | 36 | .571 |
| Philadelphia | 49 | 38 | .563 |
| New York | 45 | 43 | .511 |
| Chicago | 44 | 49 | .473 |
| St. Louis | 43 | 54 | .443 |
| Pittsburg | 38 | 49 | .437 |
| Cincinnati | 38 | 57 | .400 |

Boston, July 31.—St. Louis won the first game 4 to 3 and Boston the second 2 to 1 here today.

Catchers Gowdy and Tragesser of the Braves were injured in the second game. Gowdy's thumb was split during the fifth inning. Tragesser, who relieved him, collided with Pitcher Allen going after a bounding bunt in the seventh. He was knocked unconscious and had to be carried from the field. Arthur Rico, the Boston boy who has been with the Braves all season, was given his first opportunity behind the bat and did well.

In the third inning of the second game, Evers was banished by Umpire Rigler for disputing a foul called on Gowdy.

St. Louis .....200 002 000—4 9 0
Boston .....000 120 000—3 11 3

Doak and Gonzales; Barnes, Reulbach, Allen and Gowdy; Tragesser.

Second game:

St. Louis .....100 000 000—1 7 1
Boston .....000 100 01*—2 4 0

Steele and Snyder; Ragan, Allen, Rudolph and Gowdy, Tragesser and Rico.

Brooklyn, July 31.—Brooklyn took both games from Cincinnati today 8 to 3 and 4 to 0. Toney was knocked out of the box in the second inning of the first game with five hits and four runs. Knetzer was hit for a home run by Daubert, a single and two doubles in the fourth inning of the second game.

Cincinnati .....000 000 030—3 10 3
Brooklyn .....041 300 00*—8 13 2

Toney, Schulz and Slarke; Smith and McClarey.

Second game:

Cincinnati .....000 000 000—0 4 0
Brooklyn .....000 400 00*—4 7 1

Knetzer and Wingo; Cheney and Miller.

New York, July 31.—New York today won another double header from Pittsburg, the scores of each game being 7 to 0.

The Giants now have won six straight games. In the second game Tesreau permitted only two hits, one a scratch, and struck out eight men. Fletcher was back in the game after an absence of nearly a month and Manager McGraw presented the infield with which he won the championships of 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Pittsburg .....000 000 000—0 8 2
New York .....200 004 01*—7 12 2

Miller, Adams and Schmidt; Sallee and Rariden and Kocher.

Second game:

Pittsburg .....000 000 000—0 2 2
New York .....001 005 10*—7 10 0

Jacobs, Carpenter and Fischer; Tesreau and Rariden and Kocher.

Philadelphia, July 31.—A home run drive by Cravath with Byrne on first base in the fourth inning decided today's game with Chicago in favor of Philadelphia, the score being 4 to 2.

Chicago .....000 000 000—2 7 2
Philadelphia .....001 200 01*—4 10 1

Vaughn, Prendergast and Wilson; Rixey and Killifer.

### DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS TO BE OPENED IN RALEIGH TODAY

**Handbook is Now Ready for Printers, Soon to Be Out.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 31.—Chairman Thomas D. Warren and Secretary J. R. Collie, of the State Democratic executive committee, arrived here tonight ready to open Democratic headquarters in Capital Club building for the impending campaign tomorrow morning, both expressing themselves as most pleased with conditions that are developing throughout the State. They and numbers of the best party writers are busy with the North Carolina Democratic Hand Book, soon to issue from the Russell Printery ready for circulation throughout the State. It will be a week or longer before the handbook is ready and great demand for it indicates widespread interest in campaign issues.

### LUMBER RIVER FALLS 15 INCHES; TRAINS NOT DELAYED

**Temporary Public Bridge Has Been Constructed at Lumberton.**

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., July 31.—The water in Lumber river has receded 15 inches today. While passenger trains have passed over since yesterday morning, the train from Wilmington this evening was the first to pass without delay.

A temporary bridge has been erected on the county road on the west side of the river so that people can now get in town from that direction. It has been cloudy all day, but no rain.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 31.—The opening of Kalamazoo's ninth grand circuit race meeting this meeting was featured by two brilliant victories for the stable of Walter Cox. He piloted Director Todd to victory in 2:09 trot and then captured the $2,000 Rickman Hotel purse for 2:12 trotters with Worthy Prince. The 2:09 trot was a great contest of five hard heats, the decision going to Director Todd on the sertngth of his showing in the 2nd' ——

### LEADS AMERICAN LEAGUE IN BATTING

TRIS SPEAKER, CLEVELAND CLUB'S HEAVY HITTER.

# Like home cooking after a trip—they *satisfy!*

When you've been away awhile, home cooking does taste good—it *satisfies!* What home cooking does for your hunger, Chesterfields do for your smoking—they *satisfy!*

Yet Chesterfields are *mild*, too!

This is a *new* thing for a cigarette to do—*satisfy*, and still be *mild!* If you want this *new kind of enjoyment* that smokers are raving about, you can get it *only* in Chesterfields.

Why?

Because no other cigarette maker can copy the *Chesterfield blend!*

Try Chesterfields—*today!*

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

They SATISFY!

—and yet they're MILD

10 for 5c
Also packed
20 for 10c


### MONTREAT CONFERENCES ARE GOING ON AS ADVERTISED

**Unofficial Estimates of Flood Damage There Exaggerated.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Montreat, N. C., July 31.—Unofficial reports overestimate the damage at Montreat. Loss of the Lake and other minor losses total about $5,000. The conferences have progressed as announced with necessary substitution of speakers. Railroad communication is open via Spartanburg and Asheville and via Murphy and Asheville, with daily trains between Black Mountain and Asheville. Attendance upon conferences is very good. Montreat is entirely normal and all conferences will proceed as advertised.

R. E. M'CLURE.

**TO HOLDERS OF AUDUBON PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES, KNOWN AS REAL ESTATE PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES, SERIES A, ISSUED BY HUGH MacRAE & CO., UNDER DATE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1912.**

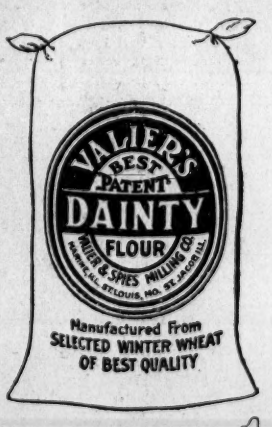
In accordance with the terms of the deed of trust under which the said certificates were issued, there will be a Distribution of Profit Equal to 10 Per Cent of the Face of the Certificates.

This distribution will be paid on and after August 1st, 1916, on presentation of the certificates to the Wilmington Savings & Trust Company, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO., Trustee.


"THE OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
REMEDY FOR MEN.
AT YOUR DRUGGIST.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA
MEDICINE-DENTISTRY-PHARMACY
STUART McGUIRE, M. D., DEAN
New college building completely equipped. Extensive Hospital and Dispensary Facilities. For catalogue and information, address
J. R. McCAULEY, SECRETARY
1130 E. CLAY STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
1838 1916

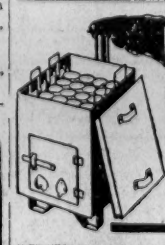



Test by taste only.

The extra fine quality of Valier's Dainty Flour not only makes whiter, lighter and finer looking baking, but it makes baking that *tastes better.*

Valier's Dainty Flour is made of finest flavored wheat; milled by a special slow process, which saves all of the fine flavor; then sifted through silk to make its texture extra fine. It is *quality* flour and gives *quality* results in baking. Have your grocer send you Valier's Dainty *next* time you need flour.

The Corbett Co., Wholesale Distributors, Wilmington



Home Canning Pays

Save fruit and vegetables that would waste, provide for family and sell at good prices any time.

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Grafonola
$50

Convenient terms of payment can be arranged
Other models from $15 to $200.

Green's Drug Store
Columbia Agents.
109 Market St.


### FORECLOSURE SALE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage executed by Matilda A. Hayden, Mary Katherine Hayden, Mary T. Hayden and John Henry Hayden to Nonie F. King, dated the 14th day of February, A. D., 1914, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County in Book 74, page 424 et seq., expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front Court House door of New Hanover County, on Monday, the 7th day of August, A. D., 1916, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title, interest, property and estate of the said John Henry Hayden in and to all of that lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of New Hanover, state of North Carolina, city of Wilmington, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point in the western line of Third street, 66 feet south from the intersection of said western line of Third street with the southern line of Princess street, and running thence southwardly along said western line of Third street 66 ft.; thence westwardly parallel to Princess street 165 ft.; thence northwardly parallel to Third street 66 ft.; thence eastwardly parallel to Princess street 165 ft. to the point of beginning. The same being the eastern half of Lot 2, Block 166, according to the official plan of the city of Wilmington.

At this sale, only the interest of the said John Henry Hayden will be sold, and not the interest of Matilda A. Hayden, who owns a life estate in the same, nor the interest of Mary Katherine Hayden, Mary T. Hayden, or Ellen Agnes Hayden.

Dated and posted this the 7th day of July, A. D., 1916.

NONIE F. KING, Mortgagee.
E. K. BRYAN, Attorney.
jy 8-30t.


FOR RENT!

Third floor Bunting Building, Front and Grace streets. Will rent by the month, or will entertain long lease, at a very reasonable consideration.

Most admirably situated for all purposes.

Splendid for Wholesale Dry Goods, Manufacturing, such as Overalls, Shirts, etc., or Chemical Laboratory.

No better place for DANCING hall. Conveniently located and a splendid floor.

Also for rent, several offices on the second floor and part of basement.

Brightly lighted from early morning until late in evening. Will save immensely in light bills

All floors have gas and electric light connections. Rent very reasonable.

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J. Hicks Bunting Drug Company
FRONT AND GRACE STS.
Elevator Service.

SPECIAL

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Wisconsin June Cheese,
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Superlative Patent Flour,
Standard Patent Flour,
Fancy Barbadoes Molasses,
SUPREME BRAND Canned Meats
Green Coffees, all grades.

Write For Prices Now.

McNair & Pearsall
STRICTLY WHOLESALE
Wilmington, N. C.


### EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, having qualified as executors of the estate of Thomas D. Pappaedemos, deceased, late of New Hanover County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at the office of J. C. King, attorney, 204 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C., on or before the 25th day of July, 1917, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All perons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

FRED. W. TREMAIN,
NEWTON FISHER,
Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas D. Pappaedemos, deceased.
This 18th day of July, 1916.

Read Star Business Locals.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the
WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC.
Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

**THE MORNING STAR,** the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year; $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months

**THE SUNDAY STAR,** by mail, one year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

**ADVERTISING RATES** may be had on application, and advertisers may rest assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina. Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

**TELEPHONES:** Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61.

**COMMUNICATIONS,** unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted, and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected, unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

**ALL DRAFTS,** checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to
THE WILMINGTON STAR CO

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.

### TOP O' THE MORNING.

**He travelled here, he travelled there;**
**But not the value of a hair**
**Was head or heart the better.**
**—WORDSWORTH.**

The secret of many a man's success is exactly what the sheriff would like to find out.

Italy claims that her entry into the war averted sure disaster for Russia. Italy must have been afraid that on-lookers had forgotten it.

Stupidity and ignorance will keep up a dispute till doomsday regardless of the facts. Prejudice repudiates all facts and stands pat against truth.

When Chicago "backband" begins to retail at 20 cents a pound, it is time for Southern farmers to realize on their opportunity to make meat to buy cotton.

A married man says a burglar went through his pockets without knowing that his wife has never been known to be careless enough to leave money in his pockets for good-for-nothing thieves.

When a male of the species begins to get old, he needn't go around showing his agility. He might fool others but he can't fool himself with this deliberate friskiness when folks are looking on.

If you are not willing to give President Wilson credit for the big things he has done, he is willing for you to hand over the credit to the Democratic Congress, which helped to do all that "team work."

People all over the country are dissatisfied with their city governments, but on election day they vote their approval of what they kick about till the time comes to vote. However, this rule may be reversed in the municipal contest in Coca Cola, Ga.

A Florida man named Coffin gave $50,000 for the prohibition cause, but pernicious paragraphers needn't throw out the hint that the money was intended for funeral expenses. They might know that a man with a name like that could not be expected to indulge in dry humor.

Our idea of an "undiluted Americanism" is that of a man who stands by his country's foreign policy. When any American president takes a stand for America, there is no time for partisan criticism. Whatever the policy may be, all Americans are bound by it whether they like it or not.

Every man who is honest with himself will have more reasons for voting for Wilson's re-election than he can produce for voting against him. We know what Wilson has done and will keep on doing, but we don't know what the dickens an untried president would do, backed by the sinister influences that he will cater to.

Why should the North kick about the appropriation of $85,000,000 for good roads for the whole country? Practically the whole of the $650,000,000 to be spent for preparedness will be dumped into the North. Nobody down here kicks about a little thing like that, for we miss our share because of the lack of our industrial preparedness.

Mr. Hughes made a whole lot of promises and was elected governor of New York. They were not carried out because he could not control a Republican legislature. In spite of the fact that he was not strong enough to dominate a Republican legislature, he is making promises and depending upon getting a Republican congress to do his will. Neither Roosevelt nor Taft could do it, but all who believe that a standpat Republican Congress will let Hughes do it will please make application for a gold brick.

### HUGHES DECLARES HIMSELF

In New York City yesterday the Hon. Charles E. Hughes "declared himself" in his speech accepting the nomination of the Republican party formerly tendered to him by the committee representing the Republican National convention. The Star this morning publishes the distinguished candidate's speech in full, so each must read what he says and form his own opinions of the attitude of a man who has been tendered to the American people as a fit man to be their chief executive.

Mr. Hughes' platitudinous criticism of the American President and the policy of his administration robs his speech of the evidences of the genuine statesmanship that the country was expect from a presidential nominee. He lays great stress upon President Wilson's handling of the Mexican situation, but what he says is a mere matter of opinion and carries no weight as to the possible success of any other manner of settling the Mexican question. He falls down, for instance, in plainly indicating that this government should have recognized Huerta. Mr. Hughes assumes that Huerta was at the head of a de facto government and represented Mexico, whereas in truth and in fact Huerta never even established a de facto government and in no sense represented the Mexican people. On the other hand, they not only repudiated him, but overthrew his government in rapid fashion when they were let alone to settle their own affairs. At no time did Huerta's government hold sway over but a small portion of Mexico or the Mexican people. He never was able to subdue such a rebellious chief as Zapata in Southern Mexico, and at no time was his so-called strong government able to cope with Carranza. These are historic facts which show that Mr. Hughes has a poor idea of the real situation in Mexico. He would have recognized Huerta when that usurper and assassin never had established his supremacy over any but his own faction in Mexico. His faction was suppressed by the others and Hughes' "strong man" fled from Mexico.

He criticises Wilson's foreign policy as to the European war, in face of the fact that so far as Germany is concerned the Wilson policy has achieved what war possibly might or might not have done. He is also making progress in the controversy with Great Britain and is pursuing the only course left to this country but war. If this country cannot depend upon diplomacy for carrying on its controversies with the belligerents, what else could it depend upon but the big stick? In this instance, the big stick would have made this country ridiculous, since it would have taken two years to prepare to fight for what Wilson has gained by means of diplomacy.

So far as Mexico is concerned, Mr. Hughes said "It is most unworthy to slur those who have investments in Mexico," but what does he think of himself for slurring the President of the United States?

### THE SMALL FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY

The livestock industry is the small farmer's opportunity, but it is not more his than it is that of the big farmer. It is strictly a farmer's opportunity, whether he is a small one or a big one, since it adds to the farm income, whether the farm is small or large. However, it is not especially a small farmer's business, except that it is his as much as it is anybody's, and it will sooner or later make him a big farmer—all the better, we are sure. The Columbia Record rightly appreciates the importance of the small farmer and the advantage that the livestock industry will be to him. Therefore, that valued contemporary says:

"Mr. W. W. Long, State farm demonstrator, has been making a big fight for a packing house industry in South Carolina. He has one project successfully launched in Orangeburg and another headed up in Greenville. It has long been his idea that for the livestock interest to be developed in South Carolina, it must be done through the 'small farmer.' He has gone to the right place when he selected Orangeburg as one station for the inaugurating of this industry, for that is the centre of a great farming country, with a great many individuals owning their places.

"The statistics show that since 1860 the population of South Carolina has increased by 50 per cent., while live stock has decreased 50 per cent. Big land owners and a live stock market do not seem to be well suited, and a packing house will succeed where a large community of "well-to-do" farmers will take hold.

"The following, we are informed, is the amount of money sent out of South Carolina annually for products that should be produced in our State: Corn, $6,000,000; oats, $3,000,000; hay, $2,351,789; flour, $10,851,918; beef, $9,021,000; pork, $10,677,071; horses and mules, $11,350,000; eggs, $600,000; lard, $8,263,000; butter, $6,400,000; canned goods, $13,937,282; cabbage, $500,000; potatoes, $450,000; onions, $250,000; turnips, $300,000; cheese, $2,000,000; milk $1,000,000; meal and grits, $10,160,692. By the above we see that nearly $30,000,000 is sent out of South Carolina every year that could be kept at home.

"The whole State, the whole country depend upon the 'small farmer.' We regret to see the floods that come. Great devastation is wrought and railroads and manufactories suffer dreadfully, but the greatest economic loss is to the small farmer, the red blood of whose soil were all poured out in the swift currents carrying the salts, the strength of our farms to be deposited to enrich the impenetrable morasses of our swamps. One protection against the destructiveness of freshets, is more grass, more cattle."

The small farmer is not necessary, as such, to the packing house industry, but the meat packing industry is a necessity for him. It gives him a livestock opportunity and that whole matter of opportunity is the one thing that will enable a small farmer to become a big farmer—the bigger the better. The small farmer is in precisely the same business class with a small merchant, and if it is to the advantage of the small merchant to become a big merchant, it is equally important for a small farmer to become one of the biggest farmers in the country. Nevertheless, a country is fortunate in having plenty of small farmers. They are all developers, one in proportion to the other, but we all know that the bigger and richer the farmers become the greater and the richer becomes the country.

South Carolina buys $30,000,000 worth of meats and food and feed stuffs each year and the small and large farmers are proportionately responsible for it. It means $30,000,000 of farm opportunities for all kinds of farmers in the Palmetto State, and if that isn't worthwhile going after with farm diversification, we'd like to know the reason why.

However, there can be no complete conomic success in crop diversification without the absolutely essential livestock end of it. The packing house industry is just as absolutely essential to the livestock industry, so that in both, we will have what will be the necessary factors in crop diversification. Several of the crops raised are convertible into meat animals and all the profits could be gathered in by the sale of hogs, cattle, sheep and goats.

That is precisely the reason that livestock countries become packing house, creamery, dairying and cheesemaking countries and thus tremendously increase their farm wealth over that of any one-crop country anywhere on earth. The most valuable of any one farm product is an economic Jonah and it will retard agricultural progress anywhere in the world. Cotton, tobacco, peanuts, food crops, feed crops and livestock will make the South rich, but not any one of any of those products will do so by itself. We ought to know that by this time.

### PROGRESS ON A GREAT DRAINAGE PROJECT

The project for draining Nahunta swamp, lying in Wayne and Greene counties, is proceeding satisfactorily. It will reclaim 6,500 acres of land which the engineer in charge pronounces the most fertile he has seen in the United States, except some land of equal fertility in Southern California. At a value of something like $80 the acre, the Nahunta lands to be drained will be worth more than $500,000. It will add that large value to the already immense land values of North Carolina. It will mean the addition of greater wealth in crop production since the lands are amazingly adaptable to nearly every farm product that grows.

The drainage project will cost $90,000, according to the engineers' estimates, and it will be completed by this time next summer. Already eight miles of the immense swamp has been canalized to a depth of seven feet and a width of about 30 feet, amply sufficient to carry off the large amount of swamp water in addition to the storm water to be anticipated each season. Hundreds of farmers own lands along the swamp and many of them helped to finance the project by subscribing for the bonds. This shows that they are men of means who made their money right in the Nahunta country. Therefore, they know the land values that heretofore have been covered by the waters of the camp. A correspondent writing from Goldsboro says:

"Nahunta Swamp has been a white elephant on the hands of property owners in the two counties since it was abandoned by the Indian as a hunting ground. For more than thirty years efforts were made to have the Federal government undertake its reclamation. The late Charles B. Aycock, Judge Frank A. Daniels and other prominent lawyers, have at different times attempted to get Federal aid in this direction. A year or so ago Wentworth W. Peirce, a lawyer, now a major in the North Carolina National Guard, told the property owners that the only way the old swamp would ever be drained was through the direct effort of themselves.

"It was then that the first real progress was made. A bond issue was floated. Until the bonds were marketed Major Peirce arranged to finance the beginning of the project. The bonds have been sold and now nothing stands in the way of the work's progress."

A powerful self-propelled dredge is used in cutting the canals. Sixteen more miles of the swamp remain to be dredged, making a direct canal system of 24 miles in length. The bond issue to carry on the work was for $90,000, and as the farmers furnished most of the money it shows how we can depend upon ourselves instead of looking to the government to carry on projects that we should tackle ourselves.

Just how resourceful our Eastern North Carolina lands are may be judged from the fact that the Nahunta lands are not only naturally rich but contain immense deposits of marl and limestone for use as fertilizers. In cutting the canal numerous marl deposits were cleaved by the big dredge. It will cost less than $14 an acre to reclaim land that will be worth more like $100 an acre than $80 the acre.

### THE PEOPLE ARE THINKING, INDEED

A Republican paper says "the people are now doing their own thinking." If so, it will be awful on Republican chances. The more the people think the more steeled will they become against a party that has ruined and debauched North Carolina every time it got in power, and which as a national party robbed Roosevelt of the nomination in 1912 and previous to that was guilty of betraying the people.

Roosevelt is responsible for the proof, but for reasons of his own he is keeping the facts hid. At one time he was parading them al over the country and if he were sincere he would be doing so now. Nevertheless, the people are doing their own thinking, and they certainly have reason to think the Colonel never made any mistake when he had to quit the Republican party because it had betrayed the people every chance it got. He isn't even denying it now. The people think they know the reason. They know he can't deny it, for his speeches and writings during the past four years would disprove any denial that he could make now.

If the Colonel was wrong then he owes the Republican party an apology, but he hasn't offered any yet already once. He would not dare to apologize and thus repudiate his numerous indictments against the Republican party. The Democrats would like to see him do it, because it would be fun to see him put himself in the hole and eat his own words.

The people are thinking what a great relief this country and the people got when they put the Republican party out of commission in 1912. They are thinking about the opportunity it gave the Democrats to establish a flexible banking system which freed the country from financial domination by the money trust. They are thinking about the half century that the Republican party stood back of the money trust and the special interests and was in such close copartnership with them that they financed every one of its campaigns. They will finance this one, too, for you'll see no sign of Republican dependence upon popular subscriptions. They don't have to ask the people for a cent.

The Republican party does not need the people's money. Neither do they want the people to think, for if they do think it will mean an overwhelming defeat for a party whose sole object in getting back into power is to reinstate privilege and stand by plutocracy. That is what the people had better think the Republicans will do.

### BRODY IN GALICIA

Brody, one of the Galician gateways through which the troops of the Czar are pressing their advance upon Lemberg, is the subject of the following war geography bulletin issued in Washington by the National Geeographic Society:

"Only about two miles beyond the Russian border, the Galician town of Brody is a point of great strategic importance on the eastern war front because it controls an important railway line leading from Dubno, 35 miles to the northeast, to Lemberg, which is only 62 miles to the southwest.

"At the beginning of the world war Brody was a thriving commercial center with a population aproaching 20,000 more than two-thirds of whom were Jews. Its prosperity was checked to some extent about 40 years ago, when, after having enjoyed the privileges of a free commercial city for exactly 100 years, its charter was withdrawn.

"Less than half a century before Brody was created a town in the 17th century it was the scene of an important battle in which the Poles, commanded by their famous Grand Hetman, Stanislaus Ponieckpolski, defeated a Tatar army. This was the last battle of Ponieckpolski's distinguished career. For a quarter of a century he was at war with Turks and Swedes, his initiation in military science being somewhat disastrous, for he was captured by the Turks in his first important engagement and was held in close confinement for three years at Constantinople. Upon his release in 1622 he was placed in command of the Polish republic's forces and with a force of 25,000 defeated 60,000 Tatars at Martynow. His achievements against an army of Gustavus Adolphus were no less noteworthy than his long series of victories whereby he succeeded in keeping the Ukraine under Polish rule.

"Brody twice suffered from disastrous conflagrations during the 19th century. The first, occurring in 1801, destroyed 1,500 houses, while the fire of 1859 reduced 1,000 homes and business establishments to ashes.

"The upper waters of the Styr river forms an irregular arc extending from the southwest to the north of Brody, being 10 miles distant at its nearest point, toward the northwest. Five miles from the city, just beyond the border on the Dubno-Lemberg railway, is the Russian town of Radziwilow, with a population of about 8,000."

### CURRENT COMMENT.

A cow-hide at Moultrie has sold this week for $21.25—as much as an ordinary hide with the cow inside used to "fetch" in the open market.—Athens (Ga.) Banner.

John Sprunt Hill, of Durham, is a practical man. He is in Western North Carolina now as the representative of the State Relief Committee investigating the needs of that section in the Catawba Valley which was damaged to a vast extent by the recent floods. His messages are that the need for help is great. This is the time to increase subscriptions all along the line.—Raleigh News and Observer.

"Local growers will build 500 refrigerator berry carriers," says the Plant City Courier. "The growers' association will operate its own line of refrigerators next season." The Courier tells that the growers are expecting a heavy season and will be prepared to operate the refrigerators at a saving from those that are rented. The number mentioned will not be sufficient to move the prospective crop, however, which it is estimated will require probably 4,000 carriers. These refrigerators go forward by express and hold eighty quarts of strawberries. When iced and filled they weigh about 500 pounds.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

The coming of Congressman Webb to make personal investigation of the flood damage is of peculiar justification. There are 10 lounties in Mr. Webb's district. Six of these were swept by the Catawba's torrent, the six—Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln and Mecklenburg—suffering particularly in loss of farm lands, crops, bridges and roads. Madison was in the sweep of the French Broad, while Avery, Mitchell and Yancey were in the region of the heaviest of the mountain rainfall, the first two being subjected in addition to the ravages of the Toe and Doe rivers. Every county in Mr. Webb's district was more or less involved in flood damage. With the information that he will be able to gather and the still more graphic portrayal through the photographs he will be able to collect, he can return to Congress armed with the proof that will convince any one who might yet be disposed to doubt. Congressman Webb is due to find a far greater condition of distress than perhaps he had been anticipating.—Charlotte Observer.

### CHANGED TO WILSON & CO.

**World-Wide Business Organization, Formerly Sulzberger & Sons Co.**

On July 27th, all over the United States, and in foreign countries, the "new name in pure food products" flashed into life. That morning by a completely prearranged plan, the signs on every plant, branch, agency and other distributing center of Sulzberger & Sons Company were changed to read "Wilson & Co."

For weeks the preliminary work of preparing the signs has been under way, and arrangements were also perfected to substitute the new name for the old one on the painted walls of the plants and branches. Changing the name of a small concern is simple enough, but in the case of a world-wide organization such as this one, the details of changing the letterheads, envelopes, and all the voluminous printed matter of the company was enormous.

Thomas E. Wilson, who became president of the Sulzberger & Sons Co., some months ago, is one of the leading figures in his business. His rise from the position of office boy to that of president of an institution capitalized at many millions of dollars and today transacting a business which represents millions in volume, is attributed to his genius for hard work and his ability to inspire his associates to hearty co-operation.

"The success of the Sulzberger organization need not be commented upon," said Mr. Wilson. Their first plant opened over 50 years ago in New York. Today the company has large packing plants in seven different cities in this country, also packing plants in South America; the principal plant now being located at Chicago, the headquarters of the Company. The growth of the company during the past fifteen years has been very rapid, the sales having increased to over $100,000,000 annually. The new organization will maintain all the high standards of the old one, and will add to them the enterprise and ambition of the live, energetic men who were eager for the opportunity now afforded them.

"Our policy is to make the Wilson label the synonym for pure food products, whether meats or other foodc. Our plants are scrupulously clean and sanitary; we are rigid in our enforcement of our own regulations in this respect, and the U. S. government inspection adds a further guarantee to our own.

"The big problem in the meat industry is one of supply. The government reports sent out by the Department of Agriculture point out that meat production all over the world has not kept pace with the increase in population. The supply of livestock must be increased. We will co-operate with stock raisers; we want to see stock raised in every farming district. With the vast experience of our organization we should be able to bring about a betterment of this condition. Our idea is to continue to build this organization into a bigger and broader public institution.

"We know that the road to success in this business is keeping the consumer in mind at every step. Expert selection of live stock is the first step. Inspection after inspection, with the most careful packing and handling, are followed by shipment in our own refrigerator cars and prompt delivery to the dealer through our distributing branches."

The well known "Majestic" brands of hams, bacon, lard and other products, will be continued by Wilson & Co.

### PASSING OVER THE MARSH

**Bridges Along Causeway Near Whiteville Have Been Repaired.**

(Special Star Correspondence).

Whiteville, N. C., July 31.—The bridges that were floated on the causeway over the White Marsh, a mile east of town, have been repaired and replaced and it is now possible to pass across. It is thought that this causeway will be given some needed attention by the county road force, as soon as they finish the work near Bolton.

**Tollo Water Better Than Calomel**

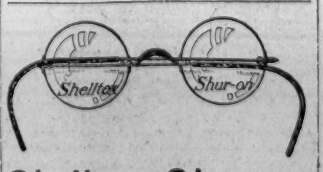
**A Wineglassful of This Water Starts the Liver and Flushes the System in Half an Hour**

Calomel, which is a form of mercury, irritates and weakens the system. Tollo Water flushes the liver in Nature's way by dissolving the tiny drains that carry the bile from the liver, and washing them clean.

Get a 15-cent bottle from the drug store and drink a third of a tumblerful in a glass of plain water before breakfast. In half an hour it will wash the waste from the system, relieve the liver of its bile and start you feeling good.

But to get rid of constipation and remove the bile that has been absorbed into the system, causing headache, sallow skin, sour, gassy stomach and that tired, run-down feeling, you should continue to take Tollo Water every morning for several days. After that an occasional wineglassful, before breakfast will keep the liver active and bowels regular. It will bring back your nattural, healthy color and make you strong and well.

Dawson Springs, the home of Tollo Water, has been a famous health resort for years. It was through the desire of those who have visited the springs and regained their health that Tollo Water has been concentrated and put on sale at drug stores. Sold by D. A. Elvington and other Druggists.




**Shelltex Shur-on**
**EYEGLASSES - SPECTACLES**

Shell rims and bows of beauty and elegance, made to meet the mode.
Protect your lenses against breakage.
Like all Shur-ons, quality guaranteed.

EYES TESTED FREE.

**Dr. Vineberg**
MASONIC TEMPLE.

# HEALTH IS WEALTH
## by John B. Huber, A.M., M.D.

*The prevention of disease is the most notable contribution of the present generation to civilization.*

### The Disease-Conveying Fly.

THE fly has even been infinitely more destructive of human life than the sword. For instance, in the nineteenth century fourteen millions of people died in the European wars, whilst thirty millions died of consumption alone; and yet this is only one of the diseases for which the fly is responsible.

Then there is typhoid fever—the American disease—which the fly spreads so much, that it seems proper to call this insect the "Typhoid Fly."

And then there are the "summer complaints" by reason of which the first year of life is that of by far the greatest human mortality—infant deaths due to bad milk poisoned by that germ-absorbing winged sponge the fly.

Besides the germs of these diseases, flies convey also the germs of scarlet fever, diphtheria, contagious eye diseases, cerebrospinal meningitis, carbuncle, abscesses, lockjaw, smallpox, yams, foot and mouth disease, swine plague, chicken cholera, hydrophobia, parasitic worms and so on.

The fly, remember does not himself produce these diseases; his part is to transfer the germs from sick people or their discharges to the well. Filth and food look alike to the fly, who is the ideal mixer—none more congenial. He will walk in the spittle of the consumptive or feed on the discharges of typhoid fever cases; or he will visit the filthy stables (95 per cent of his kind are bred in horse manure), the garbage can or the privy; or he will attend the obsequies of a dead cat or dog or horse—the longer dead the better. In doing these things he will get himself—his fuzzy wings, his hairy legs and proboscis—all mixed up with the germs; and he will feed on germs, so that inside or outside his body he will harbor thousands of them. Thus freighted he will next alight on the baby's milk bottle, or a piece of sponge cake, or a succulent chicken; or fall into the cream or get into the drinking water or the vegetable dish or the jam and so on, depositing the germs of the diseases mentioned. Or he will alight on the sugar where he will vigorously shampoo his head with his front legs, then he will scrape together first his front legs, then his hind legs, then with his legs he will scrape his wings; finally he will massage his stomach. And thus many thousands of germs find their way from the sugar to human food and so into the bodies of their human hosts.

**ISOLATION.**

**Answer to P. B.:** A child with sore throat may have diphtheria, or may be coming down with some other infection. Keep such a child away from other children, either in the family, at school or at play. Do not allow a child with a "cold," whooping cough, measles or scarlet fever to visit or play with other children. Do not allow children or visitors in a sick room, if the patient has any disease that the doctor calls contagious. Food that has been in the sick room should not afterward be eaten by anybody else; whatever the patient cannot eat should be destroyed. Do not allow cats or dogs in a sick room; the contagion may be carried on the fur.

**FORMALDEHYDE.**

**E. E. writes:** 1. How is formaldehyde used to kill flies, and in what proportion? 2. Must the room be kept closed. 3. Does formaldehyde spoil from one year to another? 4. Is it used as a disinfectant?

**Answer:** 1. Formaldehyde gas in watery solution, known as formalin, will destroy flies. Place a 4 per cent solution, sweetened in sugar, in saucers, one for each room; the flies will drink this and die off. 2. No. Formaldehyde gas is not a reliable insecticide. 3. Yes. Besides it is a poison, and dangerous to keep about all the time. 4. Yes.

**EXCESSIVE SHADE.**

**Answer to F. O. E.:** Excessive shade about dwellings interferes with the free movement of the air, prevents the entrance of the sun's rays, keeps the house damp, diminishes evaporation, especially of tiny puddles (thus favoring the breeding of mosquitoes).

John B. Huber

*This column is devoted to disease prevention; to physical and mental hygiene; to domestic, industrial and public sanitation; to the promotion of health, efficiency and long life. The latest developments in medical science will be presented. Questions of general interest will be answered here, space permitting—all others by mail if stamped return envelope is enclosed. Requests for personal diagnosis or treatment cannot, however, be considered in any way.*

TOMORROW: Infantile Paralysis.

**U. S. ARMY SHOES**

*Scientifically Designed*
*Built of the Best Material*
*Easy on the Feet*
*Worn by Army and Navy*

SOLD BY

**PETERSON & RULFS**

*Wilmington's Largest Shoe Store*

**HERE IT IS!!!**

**"The Chest With the Chill In It"**

We carry this Box in Four Sizes. Also a Full Line of "White Mountain" Refrigerators and Shepard's Lightning Freezers.

**J. W. MURCHISON & CO**

OUR STOCK COMPLETE — 'PHONE, WIRE OR WRITE
WHOLESALE HARDWARE — 'PHONES: 106-1030

# COUNCIL TO CONSIDER THE TWO-MAN SYSTEM

### Ordinance Proposed Last Night Precipitates Warm Debate.

**City Fathers Reach Agreement After Much Voting — Trades Council Asks for Immediate Action— Mr. Noe Opposes.**

The consideration of a petition from the Wilmington Trades Council, asking that an ordinance be adopted requiring that two men be employed in the operation of street cars in the city of Wilmington, occupied the attention of City Council at its regular session last night, finally resulting in the appointment of a special committee composed of Councilmen Jones, Bradshaw and Bunting, to go into the matter fully as to the operation of cars from the standpoint of the safety, comfort and convenience of the public generally and report back at a later meeting. It was further decided that the committee should hold a meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in the City Hall, when representatives of the Trades Council, the Tidewater Power Company and the general public will be asked to be present to present their views.

After considerable discussion last night by representatives of the Trades Council and a statement by Archdeacon Thos. P. Noe, chairman of the recent Citizens' committee, which had charge of the adjustment of the differences between the Tidewater Power Company and its striking employees, asking that action on the petition of the Trades Council be postponed until a special committee of nine men, appointed to make an investigation of the Tidewater Power Company relative to its future policies, could make its report, Councilman Bradshaw introduced an ordinance requiring two men to be employed on cars. This was seconded by Councilman Bunting, who later withdrew his second, and seconded a resolution offered by Councilman McCaig, as a substitute, referring the matter to the Corporation Commission. Upon the withdrawal of Councilman Bunting's second, Councilman Jones seconded the motion of Councilman Bradshaw.

**Both Motions Were Lost.**

Mayor Moore put the substitute motion of Councilman McCaig, which received the affirmative vote of the author and Councilman McCaig. The original motion was then placed before Council and Councilmen Merritt, Bradshaw and Jones voted in the affirmative, while Councilmen McCaig and Bunting voted against it. Councilman J. M. Hall was not present at the meeting.

City Attorney Ruark, who had previously ruled that both the ordinance an dthe ersolution were valid, ruled that both had been lost, as it requires four affirmative votes of Council to pass an ordinance and that the mayor has no right to vote except in the event of a tie. As the ordinance had not received four votes and as there was no tie to break, it had been lost, while the resolution had received but two votes.

Following the failure to vote favorably on his substitute, Councilman McCaig had offered an amendment asking that the matter be referred to a special committee for consideration. This was seconded by Councilman Bunting, but was voted down by Councilmen Bradshaw, Jones and Merritt.

However, near the conclusion of the session following a conference, Councilman Merritt moved that the matter be referred to a special committee, and this was seconded by Councilman Bradshaw.

**Debate Features Meeting.**

Aside from the consideration of the proposed ordinance, there was a rather spirited debate between Archdeacon Noe and Messrs. L. Riordan and E. E. Page and other representatives of the street car men. Mr. Riordan precipitated this discussion when at the conclusion of his remarks in which he had urged the passage of the ordinance solely on the grounds of public safety, declared that the Citizens' committee, which conducted the negotiations in the recent strike of the car men, had made many promises but had never kept a single one.

At this juncture, Archdeacon Noe rose to a question, he stated, of personal privilege and challenged anyone present to state a single promise which he had made that had not been kept.

Mr. E. E. Page, president of the local carmen's union, stated in reply that none of the men had ever signed anything that would keep them from having a union but that Archdeacon Noe had sought to keep them from wearing their buttons and had used his influence to do away with the union.

Archdeacon Noe admitted that he had endeavored to keep the men from stirring up possible antagonism by asking them not to force their organization into prominence and then went at length into a history of the negotiations, pointing out specifically that the street car company had never recognized the union and that the men had gone back to work as individuals and not as a union with the definite understanding that in the case of any differences during the next two years that the Citizens' committee was to settle them. He declared that if the union had continued active that it was a definite violation of the agreement reached.

After going into the matter thoroughly, Archdeacon Noe wanted to know, if he had not stated the facts as they were, but Mr. Page said he couldn't say as the former had said so much he could not remember it all.

Archdeacon Noe declared that he had acted in good faith and that he had done everything he could for the men. Replying to Mr. C. H. Huband, Mr. Noe stated that he understood that the Citizens' Committee had been appointed as authorized by Council to settle the differences between the carmen's union and the Tidewater Power Company.

**No Bad Faith Implied.**

J. Felton Head, representing the Trades Council, stated that he had been asked by Mr. L. Riordan to come before Council only late yesterday afternoon. By asking for the ordinance, he stated, the Trades Council did not mean to impute any bad faith on the part of the Tidewater Power Company. In view of the settlement as made by the Citizens' committee, he thought that the men had a perfect right to rely on the Tidewater Power Company to carry out its part of the agreement. He called attention to the fact that 30 days was given in which to employ ten of the menwho went out on strike and that he thought something ought to be done in order to avoid future differences.

Archdeacon Noe briefly reviewed the history of the negotiations conducted by the Citizens' committee, stating that it had adjusted the differences and that

(Continued on Page Six.)

# COTTON EXPORTS SHOW A DECREASE FOR YEAR

### Wilmington Received 50,000 Bales Less Than for Year Before.

**Showing Made by Local Port for Fiscal Year, Ended Yesterday, Very Favorable as Compared With Other Atlantic Centers.**

There were 221,179 bales of cotton received at the port of Wilmington for the past cotton year, which ended yesterday, according to the figures compiled by the Chamber of Commerce, as compared with 279,165 bales for the preceding year, a decrease of 57,986 bales. By far the larger part of this was exported, the total number of bales for the last fiscal year being 170,557 as compared with 203,294 for the preceding year. However, the increased prices for cotton in foreign ports made the value of the cotton exported last year, although less in quantity by 32,737 bales, worth actually about $3,000,000 more than for the preceding year.

While the receipts at Wilmington were considerably less than for the year before, it should be borne in mind that the total crop production for the past year was only 12,500,000 as compared with 15,400,000 for the preceding year or nearly 3,000,000 less.

The total exports from all American ports the past year, ending yesterday, was approximately 6,000,000 bales as compared with 8,330,000 for the preceding year, Galveston, the largest exporting center, showed a falling off of more than one and a quarter millions while New Orleans showed a decrease of 300,000 bales. While there was a falling off at all Atlantic ports for the past year, there were increases at practically all the ports on the Pacific, showing that exports to the East are going forwar din increased quantities.

Charleston showed a big decrease in exports, her total being only 80,000 as compared with 260,000 for the preceding year. Savannah also showed a tremendous decrease, her total exports of cotton being less than a half million as compared with a million and a quarter for the preceding year. It will thus be seen that while Wilmington suffers a decrease of practically 20 per cent., her nearest competitors showed a decrease of practically 66 per cent. Norfolk exported 76,000 bales, an increase of 2,000 bales over the year before.

It will be of interest to note that all of the cotton exported from Wilmington the past year went to France and to the Continent, not a bale having been shipped to England. France took 74,902 bales, while 95,655 bales went to the Continent.

The total number of bales on hand in Wilmington yesterday was 35,000 or 20,000 more than for the same day last year.

With the rather unfavorable weather conditions in the South for the past several weeks, due to the heavy rains, it is expected that the government report to be issued today will show the condition of the crop to be far below nominal. Cotton essentially a dry weather plant although as it approaches maturity more rain is required. However, the floods of rain for the last ten days have inundated thousands of acres of cotton in the lowlands and in the uplands, the plants have suffered greatly from being washed by the big volume of water. The good prices that have prevailed almost entirely during the past year are expected not only to be continued but in all probability an advance may be expected.

## RETURNS FROM MOUNTAINS

**Mr. J. F. Harriss Was at Bat Cave When the Floods Came.**

Although it cost him more than $50 to get a team to take him and the members of his family and their baggage from Bat Cave to Hendersonville, only a few miles distance, Mr. J. F. Harris, vice president and general manager of the Cement Products Co., didn't grumble but was only glad it didn't cost any more. Mr. Harris, who returned to Wilmington yesterday, left Mrs. Harris and two daughters, Misses Katharine and Anna, at Hendersonville, where they will remain for several weeks yet.

"There were 26 houses at Bat Cave," said Mr. Harris, "and all but one of these were damaged by the floods while 15 were literally washed away. We were glad to get away anyway we could."

Mr. Harris stated that he secured a two horse wagon in which he loaded three trunks and the members of his family. As most of the roads had washed away, in many instances a new way had to be made.

## FORD DROPS PRICES

**Popular Automobile Now in Reach of Everybody—The Reduction.**

Of interest to the public in general as well as to the automobile fraternity in particular, is the announcement carried elsewhere in today's Star of a still further reduction in the price of the popular Ford machine, the five-passenger model being cut $80 to $383.10 and the two-passenger runabout to $368.10, these figures being delivered in Wilmington.

Quantity production, scientific management and improved processes are the elements that make for the decrease and the Ford Auto Company in this city, feels that it is offering the greatest value in the world in the Ford for 1916-1917. The Ford people at 9-11 North Third street will be glad to talk to intending purchasers at their headquarters and sales rooms at the address given.

**Wants Pay for Wagon.**

Setting forth in its complaint that the railroad has been negligent in that it has not provided a watchman and proper safeguards for the traveling public at the crossing on MacRae street, just west of Ninth, the Plate Ice Company has instituted suit in Superior court against the Atlantic Coast Line, asking for $225 damages for the alleged destruction or demolition of an ice wagon on May 3rd by a passenger train. The complaint filed yesterday sets forth that the incline there and the curve at that point makes it impossible for a vehicle to exercise the due precaution necessary and that this was really the reason why a driver of an ice wagon for the plaintiff really did have the vehicle knocked into kindling wood by the train. E. K. Bryan, Esq., appears for the plaintiff.

# START MUSTERING IN THE ENGINEER COMPANY

### Enthusiastic Meeting Held Last Night at Court House.

**Colonel Pratt and Captain Ridley Tell of Exceptional Advantages Attaching to Membership in Company.**

At a well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the 65-odd men of New Hanover county, who signed the petition to Governor Locke Craig asking that they be mustered into the service of the State as an engineer company of the North Carolina National Guard, which was held last night at the county court house, following patriotic addresses by Lieut. Col. Joseph Hyde Pratt and Capt. C. S. Ridley, U. S. A., the work of swearing the men in was begun and will be continued today.

Lieut. Edward H. Holmes, Second Company, C. A. C., N. C., N. G., who has been detailed by the Adjutant General at Raleigh to muster the men in as members of Company A, Engineer Troops, N. C. N. G., administered the oath to a number of the men who presented themselves for enlistment, and will continue this work today and the following days of the week at his office on the second floor of the W. L. I. armory. Owing to the large number of men, it was not possible to have them all take the oath and contract of enlistment at one time. Anyone who has signed the application for enlistment may come to Room 27, I. O. O. F. building between 1 and 2:30 o'clock today and he will be escorted to the armory, where he will be mustered in by Lieutenant Holmes.

In order that the work of mustering the men in may proceed as rapidly as possible, Colonel Pratt has designated the following to serve as recruiting officers: Messrs. George Gillette, H. R. Faison and W. A. Peschau. Maj. C. L. Pridgen, of the Reserve Corps, has been detailed by the Adjutant General to make the physical examinations of those mustered into the service.

The meeting last night was presided over by Mr. J. L. Becton, who introduced the speakers. The first speaker was Captain Ridley, in charge of the Wilmington Engineering district, who gave a very interesting address on the duties of an engineer company not only with reference to their work in the field, but also as to the manner in which the training affords its members would be of value in increasing their knowledge of various trades.

The speaker pointed out that within three years time with only the ordinary amount of drill and field work, a man with no previous knowledge of surveying or lithographing could become proficient in these trades.

When the company is organized, Captain Ridley pointed out, there will be a sprinkling at any rate of qualified civil, mechanical and sanitary engineers, not to mention the other trades such as chauffeurs, surveyors, boatmen, conductors, switchmen, carpenters and the like. Working side by side with trained men, it should take but a comparatively short time for a new recruit to pick up the rudiments of the trade which he is seeking to learn. The speaker stated that it had been the experience of army officers that the best recruits for the engineer companies were men from the farms who at the time of enlistment had little or no training.

Colonel Pratt who followed Captain Ridley, stated that he had a telegram stating that just as soon as the work of mustering the company into the service of the State was completed, a Federal officer will be detailed at once to inspect the company. For this reason, he stated, he thought the members of the company could count on being mustered in the Federal service later and see some service on the Mexican border.

Colonel Pratt then read the dual oath of allegiance which is required of those who join the National Guard since the passage of the new army bill. He pointed out that this oath makes the men members of the National Guard of the United States as well as the State, and that they can be called out at any time by the President. The following is the new oath which is being taken by the men who are joining the company:

"I, ....., born in ....., in the State of ....., do hereby acknowledge to have (1) .....enlisted this ... day of ....., 191.., as a soldier in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of North Carolina for the period of three years of service and three years in the reserve, under the conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of North Carolina, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of North Carolina, and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and articles of war."

Colonel Pratt stated that both the city of Wilmington and the county will give the engineer company both moral and financial support, according to assurances which he had received. He also stated that the commissioned officers of the company would be named from the local members of the company.

According to military men, it is not unlikely that within the next five years 10 or 12 companies of Etate troops will be organized in this Congressional district. The next company to be organized will probably be a signal company, the members of which have very interesting work, as aeroplanes form a part of their equipment.

## NO INFANTILE PARARLYSIS

**Rumor That There Was Case on Campbell Street Proved to Be Unfounded.**

So far as any official of the Health Department knew last night there was not a single case of infantile paralysis in Wilmington nor has there been for more than a year. It was currently rumored that there was a case of infantile paralysis on Campbell street between Fourth and Fifth because the police had closed this street to traffic on account of the serious illness of the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Deems McD. Williams. However, the attending physician said that there was nothing to the rumor and that the little fellow was suffering nothing worse than a slight stomach trouble. He was reported last night to be much improved.

Phoenix hose reduced—Let-go Sale—Wilmington Shoe Co. jy30-su,tu-2t (advertisement.)

# RECORDER CONTINUES CASES

**Eighteen Greeks Are Charged With Keeping Stores Open on Sunday. Other Cases Tried.**

Upon motion of William J. Bellamy, Esq., counsel for 16 of the 18 Greek proprietors of fruit and confectionery stores, who faced the Recorder yesterday morning on the charge of keeping their places open Sunday and offering for sale various and sundry articles, the cases against them were continued until Thursday morning in order that they might have time to summon their witnesses. J. C. King, Esq., appeared as counsel for the other two defendants. Bonds in the sum of $1,700 were furnished for the appearance of the defendants, each one of whom was required to give a justified bond in the sum of $100.

When the cases were called Solicitor George L. Peschau announced that Robert Ruark, Esq., city attorney, would be associated with him in the prosecution of the defendants, who are charged with violating the ordinance prohibiting such stores to keep open on Sunday, unless their principal business is that of maintaining a restaurant.

The defendants included the following store proprietors: N. Costellos, N. G. Corteilfus, George Casteras, Jeff Zournes, M. Paturias, P. Patelos, N. Patelos, Vincen Di Leonardo, P. Saffo, Dinos Pipos, Julius Surantos, Si Alvaleodes, P. Sardis, N. A. Corteilius, N. Surantos, D. V. Delamados, H. Yajos and A. Angelus.

The Greeks contend they have each secured licenses to conduct restaurants from the city and that they have installed ice boxes and the like and laid in a stock of lamb chops, steaks and other foodstuffs. They further contend that they have the right under the State law to keep the restaurant portion of their business open on Sunday, and that under their restaurant license they have the right to sell cigars, cigarettes and tobacco in the same way that other restaurants and hotels are permitted to do.

Counsel for the defense when many of the defendants faced the Recorder some time ago, contended to arrest these men constituted discrimination against a nationality, the members of which are some of our most hard-working and law-abiding citizens.

On the other hand, Solicitor Peschau who has been vigorous in his prosecution of the cases against those charged with violating the recent city ordinance against keeping stores open on Sunday, declares that the taking out of a restaurant license was a subterfuge on the part of the proprietors of the stores in question to keep open on Sunday. He also claimed that their principal business was not that of conducting restaurants, but that of selling fruit, candy and the like.

The outcome of the case Thursday is awaited with much interest both by the defendants and the police. The police are anxious to have the matter settled by a construction of the law. Once the law is definitely construed one way or the other, Chief of Police Williams announces that he will be guided strictly by the law as interpreted by the courts.

Other cases disposed of were those of William Howard, colored, who was given 60 days on the county roads on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon in default of a $10 fine; Andrew Evans and William Howard, both colored, who were given 30 days each on the roads in default of ability to pay the trial costs on charges of disorderly conduct; Frank Onslow, colored, who was given 30 days in default of costs on the charge of imbibing too freely; Baze Moore, colored, who was found not guilty of larceny; Walter Hudson, colored, who was taxed with the costs on an assault charge, and Messrs. H. L. Litgen, George Davis, against whom charges of affray were nol prossed with leave on a statement of the circumstances by Officer W. K. Rhodes.

## MANY SEE THE PICTURE.

**Two Large Audiences Express Approval of Where Are My Children?"**

The wide-heralded propaganda motion picture production, "Where Are My Children?" opened its engagement for the week at the Victoria yesterday afternoon with matinee and last night with two performances, every show being witnessed by a crowded house. It is doubtful if ever a motion picture has been presented in Wilmington, excepting possibly "The Birth of a Nation," which upon its first presentation occasioned as much talk and comment as this picture.

The matinee audience yesterday included a specially invited board of censorship composed of several ministers, doctors and leading citizens of Wilmington, and without a dissenting voice they commended the production highly. Many stopped upon leaving the theatre to sign the blanks furnished, and there were many others who voluntarily gave written commendations of the picture.

"Where Are My Children?" while the most difficult and delicate problem ever attempted on the screen, has been handled with consummate skill and dignity, and the production is one that no one can blush at, neither can they find aught to condemn in it. Mr. Tyrone Power in the role of the district attorney is a tower of strength in dramatic acting, while the entire cast is well balanced and adequate.

Moments of pathos and periods of terrific thrills alternate throughout the hour and a half that it is on the screen. Appropriate music, written to correspond with every turn of the plot, adds much to the enjoyment and the singing of appropriate melodies at certain moments during the run of the picture was a feature that made tender and pathetic the heart interest scenes of the photoplay.

With the endorsement of the hundreds who witnessed this production yesterday, large crowds will no doubt witness every performance for the remainder of the week. Two performances in the afternoon and two at night will be given.

## PENSIONS FOR EMPLOYES.

**Swift & Co., Announce Interesting Plans for Men Working for Them.**

Thirty thousand employes of Swift & Co., scattered throughout the United States, were made happy yesterday by an announcement that effective today a fund of $2,000,000 will be set aside and used as a nucleus for a pension fund. In addition to this sum $400,000 will be added yealy. It is estimated that 30,000 employes, both men and women, will be affected by this.

One of the most striking features of this plan as outlined by Louis F. Swift, president of the company, is that the employes do not contribute to the fund.

Let-og Sale—August 1st. Wilmington Shoe Co. jy30-su,tu-2t (advertisement.)


# DEPOSITS

*Made With This Bank On or Before Wednesday, August 2nd,*

Will Draw Interest from August 1st, and will Receive Credit for Five Months' Interest on January 1st.

4% Compounded Quarterly Paid on All Accounts of $5.00 and Over.. We invite your business.

ESTABLISHED 1900

## THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS



# 1 1-3% Interest Paid

At rate of 4 % per annum, compounded quarterly, your deposits made with us NOW—on or before August 2nd—will receive 1⅓% interest at our regular Interest Quarter, on December 1st. Deposits made on or before September 2nd will receive 1% interest on December 1st.

We have an abundance of money to lend at 6% to our customers.

## The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 Princess Street

*Capital and Surplus $400,000.00* *Resources $2,900,000.00*

Oldest, Largest and Strongest North Carolina Savings Bank.


"All that we ask of our employes is efficient and continuous service," Mr. Swift states. "Any man or woman who has been with us for 25 years without a break, is entitled to a rest. When our employes stick to us we intend to stick to them."

The pension board that will have charge of this fund and its disbursements, will consist of five members, who are either officers or employes of the Swift Company. They will be appointed annually by the board of directors and will serve for one year. The company treasurer will be ex-officio treasurer of the committee.

## MRS. MARY E. HUNT DEAD

**Passed Away at Hospital, Yesterday Morning.**

Mrs. Mary E. Hunt, who lived at No. 9 North Eleventh street, died at the James Walker Memorial Hospital, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The interment will take place at 10 o'clock this morning at Prospect church, seven miles from the city. Mrs. Hunt was 56 years of age, and is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Walter Corbett, of Wilmington, who will have the tender sympathy of many friends.

**Interesting Ball Game.**

A team of lusty youngsters, headed by Robert Farmer, lost to another team led by Walter Hannah, by a score of 11 to 12 at the Robert Strange playground yesterday afternoon. Robert Farmer, Bud Gore and George Farmer were among the star players. The teams play again tomorrow afternoon.


# Clearaway of Spring Suits and Coats

The styles are attractive and becoming; the qualities and workmanship are of the best; but the prices have been deeply lowered because we do not want these garments to linger longer in the store.

## Only One or Two of a Style the Remaindings of our Best Selling Number

### The Suits

Ladies' and Misses' Shepherd Check Suits, skeleton lined, at . . . . **$3.98**
$5.00 and $6.00 Palm Beach Suits; latest models, at . . . . . **$3.95**
$10.00 and $12.50 Kool Cloth and Summer Tex Suits, at . . . . . **$5.95**
$10.00 Silk Pongee Suits, at . . . . **$6.95**
$15.00 Wool Jersey Suits, at . . . . **$9.75**
$16.50 Silk Jersey Suits, at . . . . . **$9.75**

### The Coats

$3.00 Striped Sport Shirts; ideal Summer weight, at . . . . . **$1.98**
$5.00 Sport Coats, in plain and striped material, at . . . . . **$3.95**
$7.50 Sport and Auto Coats, at . . **$4.95**
$10.00 Sport Coats; quite a variety of materials, at . . . . . **$6.75**

## Charming Waists, Priced to Charm You

We have offered many attractive waist values, but these we believe are the best ever. Late Spring styles with a generous sprinkling of the prettiest, coolest, sheerest Summer models. Unharmed except as to prices, which have been cut as follows:

Ladies' 50c and 75c Waists, all the late materials and quite a variety of styles; all sizes, at . . . . . **39¢**
$1.00 Summer Waists; beautiful styles, new colors and combinations; also white, at **69¢**
$2.00 Voile Crepe and Silk Waists, at . . **$1.69**
$3.50 and $4.00 Crepe de Chine and Lace Waists, at . . . . . **$2.95**
$5.00 and $6.00 Crepe and Lace Waists, at . . . . . **$3.95**

## Fine Values in Hosiery and Underwear

Small lots from regular stocks, revised downward in price to effect a clearance. Here are some notable opportunities for saving:

Misses' Plain Black Gauze Lisle Hose; all sizes; 10c. values, at . . . . . **5¢**
Ladies' Fancy Striped Hose; good lisle quality, at . . **18¢**
Misses' Fine Ribbed Black Hose, seconds, at . . . . **10¢**
Ladies' 50c Fine Ribbed Munsing Union Suits, at **39¢**
Ladies' $1.00 Fine Ribbed Munsing Union Suits, at **79¢**

# Belk-Williams Comp'y

# SOCIAL

Miss Jennie Boney, of Wallace, was a guest at The Orton, yesterday.

• • •

Mrs. H. L. Sloan and grandchildren, have gone to Hiddenite for the remaining of the summer.

• • •

Mrs. E. L. Fonvielle, who has been visiting relatives in Louisburg, N. C., has returned to the city.

• • •

Miss Jennie Muriell, who has been spending a three weeks' vacation in Atlanta, Ga., has returned home.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Freeman, are spending some time in Savannah, Ga., with Mr. and Mrs. James Freeman.

• • •

Miss Alverda Ryan will leave Thursday for Jacksonville, Fla., where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

• • •

Mrs. W. M. Glover, of Fayetteville, who has been visiting friends and relatives in the city has returned to her home.

• • •

Miss Helen Hottal, of Washington, D. C., is the attractive guest of Miss Elizabeth Sweeney at No. 412 North Second street.

• • •

The Sunday school of the Church of the Good Shepherd will run its annual excursion to Carolina Beach on Thursday, August 3rd.

• • •

Yesterday's Raleigh News and Observer: "Miss Margaret Johnson, of Wilmington, who has been visiting Mrs. Albert Bretsch, returned home yesterday."

• • •

Mr. W. W. Koch and family have moved to their cottage at Carolina Beach to spend the remainder of the summer.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Freeman, and Mrs. E. L. Creath, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Freeman at Carolina Place, have returned to their home in Richmond, Va.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Chasten have returned from their bridal trip to Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago and other places of interest and are now at home to their friends at No. 602 Chestnut street, where they have been cordially welcomed upon their return.

• • •

Mrs. H. Dudley Burkheimer, and daughter, Miss Anne, are visiting Mrs. Anson Alligood on Princess street. Mrs. Burkheimer is a prominent member of the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and came to Wilmington to attend the annual reunion.

• • •

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. D. McClure and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, left yesterday afternoon for their vacation which they will spend with relatives in Tennessee and at Montreat. Dr. McClure expects to resume his duties as pastor of Mr. Andrews' Presbyterian church by September 1.

• • •

Mrs. Eugene Little, of Wadesboro, president of the State Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who has been spending several days at Wrightsville Beach, returned home yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Little has a great many friends in Wilmington, where she has visited frequently.

• • •

Yesterday afternoon's Fayetteville Observer: "Mr. S. R. Devane and family have returned from a stay of two weeks at Wrightsville Beach.—Mrs. A. H. Slocomb and Miss Marian Haigh will leave today for a visit to Mrs. Fentress at Wrightsville Beach.—Mrs. Fannie McDiarmid passed through Fayetteville Saturday, en route for Wilmington, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Murchison."

• • •

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Deems McD. Williams, No. 419 Campbell street, will be glad to learn that their little son, Pat, who has been seriously ill for several days was reported last night to be much improved.

The members of Unit No. 4 of the Wilmington Chapter of the American Red Cross Society are requested to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the chairman, Mrs. C. J. Kelloway, No. 405 Dock street. The junior order of this unit is requested to meet at the same time and place.

• • •

### W. C. T. U. MEETS TODAY AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be held in the First Baptist church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. At this meeting committees will be appointed, and plans made for the entertainment of the State convention, which meets here October 4-6 inclusive. More than a hundred delegates are expected to be present.

As this is the first time that Wilmington has entertained this body of women the people of the city will gladly open their hearts, and homes to do them honor. The convention is especially fortunate in securing the attendance of the National president, Mrs. Anna A. Gordon, probably the most widely known woman in America. Her presence in the city will be an event of unusual interest.

### BOY'S ARM IS BROKEN IN FALLING FROM TREE

**Duncan McEachern Was Seriously Injured Last Night While Playing.**

While playing near the residence of Mr. R. C. Platt, No. 609 Grace street, about 6 o'clock last night, Duncan McEachern, 11 years old, so nof Mr. and Mrs. N. M. McEachern, 214 North Sixth street, fell out of a tree which he had climbed and broke his right arm.

In the fall, the boy's weight fell on the arm and caused a fracture of both bones in the arm between the wrist and the Elbow. Dr. R. B. Slocum was called in to give treatment, and it was stated last night that the little boy was resting comfortably.

### Real Estate Transfers.

The folowing deeds were filed for record yesterday: C. E. Clark and wife to W. M. Cumming and wife, for $100 and other considerations, lot on west side of Eighth street, 132 feet north of Kidder; H. F. Wilder and wife to J. A. Carter and wife, for $100 and other considerations, a part of the Montford farm in Masonboro township containing 22 acres; Grace Eagles et al., to James H. Davis, for $150, tract containing ten acres in Cape Fear township.

**Many a Lady is Beautiful**

all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is MAGNOLIA BALM. Just try it today. 75 cents at Druggists or by mail. Sample Free. Lyon Manuf'g Co., 42 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# WILL HAVE SEASIDE CLUBS

**Sunday School Convention at Burgaw Inaugurates Plans to Increase Attendance at Chautauqua.**

The appointment of a committee to arrange for clubs from the different churches of the Wilmington Baptist association to attend the next session of the Baptist Seaside Assembly at Wrightsville Beach was one chief result accomplished by the Sunday school convention at Burgaw, which adjourned Sunday morning after a most profitable meeting of three days. The committee appointed to arrange for this feature is composed of Messrs. G. E. Leftwich, J. P. Herring and L. W. Moore.

A big congregation was present at the Sunday morning session and enthusiasm reached a high pitch when "Shine," the chorus which became so popular in Wilmington during the Chapman-Alexander meetings, was sung by the audience. Many made responses in the experience meeting which was conducted by Mr. G. E. Leftwich, of Wilmington. An able and instructive sermon was preached at 11 o'clock by Rev. W. B. Rivenbark, this closing the most successful convention of its kind ever held in the Wilmington association.

The officers re-elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mr. H. D. Powers, Willard; vice president, Mr. G. E. Leftwich, Wilmington; secretary and treasurer, Miss Nellie Dempsey, Wrightsboro. The executive committee is composed of the following: Mr. G. E. Leftwich, chairman, of Wilmington; Rev. W. G. Hall, of Wilmington; Rev. E. L. Weston, of Burgaw; Mr. E. T. Batson, of Ashton; Mr. N. H. Carter, of Wallace.

Mr. G. E. Leftwich was appointed as chairman of a committee on orphanages to urge larger and more regular contributions from the Sunday schools for this worthy cause.

## COUNCIL TO CONSIDER THE TWO-MAN SYSTEM

(Continued from Page Five.)

later a committee of One Hundred had been appointed to pass upon the past and future policies of the Tidewater and that a sub-committee of nine had been appointed to make certain investigations which it had not yet been able to complete. In justice to all, he thought Council should wait until this committee could submit its report.

City Attorney Ruark emphasized the point in several questions he asked Mr. Noe that the Citizens' committee, as appointed by Council, had only authority to adjust the differences between the Tidewater Power Company and its striking employes.

Mr. L. Riordan declared that it was proper for him to say that the men were never considered in the settlement and he believed that the only solution was in the passing of an ordinance. "We appeal to you as the governing power to pass this ordinance," he declared. He cited the fact that the Atlantic Coast Line is required to employ a full crew o nits trains in the city limits on the grounds of safety. He did not think that the committee of ten had anything to do with the matter whatever. It is a question of safety first, he said.

Following the discussion, Councilman Bradshaw introduced the ordinance, stating that he did so for the safety of the city. Councilman Jones wanted to dispose of the matter but did not wish to attempt to interfere in any way with the Tidewater Power Company and its employes.

Before the vote was taken, L. Clayton Grant, Esq., and several others spoke briefly on the question.

A letter was read from the Delgado cotton mills asking that the city do something to have some ditches cleaned out and also asking co-operation in providing adequate fire protection. L. Clayton Grant, Esq., appeared in behalf of Mrs. J. D. Robbins, Sr., who was hurt several weeks ago in front of the Orton when she was thrown to the street. Mr. Grant thought that she should have $500 for the injuries she sustained at that time. The matter was referred to Councilman Bradshaw and City Attorney Ruark.

**Trades Council Petition.**

The petition to Council by the Wilmington Trades Council, as presented to City Council last night follows:

"Whereas, According to the settlement of the recent street car strike brought about by the good offices of the City Council and the Citizens' Committee, the street car men were led to believe, and promised, that the City Council would bring about a city ordinance to cover the main point at dispute with the Tide Water Power Company, and its striking employes, to wit: an ordinance by which the company would put two men to the car on all the city lines, not only to the interest of the employes, but to safeguard the public safety, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Wilmington Trades Council, in regular meeting assembled this 24th day of July, 1916, being a delegate body of all organized labor in Wilmington, and duly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, do hereby urge the necessity of such an ordinance to guard the public safety, and be it further

"Resolved, that we do now petition the Honorable City Council of the city of Wilmington that they pass such an ordinance; that the safety and dignity of the people of the city of Wilmington may be protected in the future, in witness we have set our hand and seal of the Wilmington Trades Council.

(Seal) "J. H. BUNN, "President."

"Attest:
"R. POLLOCK,
"Secretary."

**The Proposed Ordinance.**

The ordinance introduced by Councilman Bradshaw and Seconded by Councilman Jones follows:

"An Ordinance Amending Section 565 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Wilmington as the Same Were Revised in 1913.

The Council of the City of Wilmington do ordain:

1. That section 565 of the ordinances of the City of Wilmington as revised in 1913, be, and the same is hereby amended by adding theretofore a subsection as follows:

"5th. No street car shall be operated over the streets of the city with a passenger or passengers on board unless said street car shall be manned by at least two persons."

2. This amendment shall be in force from and after ten days after its adoption.

**Resolution Turned Down.**

Following is the resolution introduced by Councilman McCaig as a substitute for the ordinance, which was seconded by Councilman Bunting, but failed to pass:

"Resolution by the Council of the City of Wilmington.

"Whereas, certain of the citizens of Wilmington have petitioned or requested this Council to adopt certain ordinances or regulations with reference to the operation of street cars within the limits of said city, to the end that no street car shall be operated in said city with passengers on board unless said street car shall be manned by at least two persons; and,

"Whereas, this Council recognizes that both the public and the corporation now owning and operating in this city a street car system are rightly interested in the operation of said system in such manner as will best serve the convenience and safety of the public and at the same time not require of the corporation or of the public that which may be unreasonable, all of the circumstances considered; and,

"Whereas, this Council further recognizes that a variety of facts and circumstances enter into the question of the advisability of non-advisability of adopting the ordinance or regulation hereinbefore referred to, and is advised that it is authorized by law and in the exercise of a police power to adopt said ordinance, but is further advised that the Corporation Commission of the State of North Carolina is likewise authorized by law to pass upon this and similar matters, said Corporation Commission having at its command the means and facilities for making full and due inquiry into the advisability of the proposed ordinance or regulation:

"Therefore, resolved by this Council that the petition or request of citizens as aforesaid be, and the same is hereby referred by this council to the Corporation Commission of the State of North Carolina, with the request that said Commission will conduct such investigation as it may deem necessary and proper in the premises, and thereupon make such rule of regulation as it may deem proper, or advise this council of its conclusions in the premises, and the information on which such conclusions are based, to the end that this Council may act intelligently and with fairness to all interests concerned."

This is children's night at Lumina. The children dance from 8:15 to 9:15. Regular dance follows.
(advertisement.)

MISSION PHARMACY

AGENTS FOR
PAGE & SHAW'S
—THE—
CANDY OF EXCELLENCE.

5 N. FRONT STREET

## Wrightsville Beach

Miss Pauline Goldstein, of Kingstree, S. C., is a guest at the Seashore hotel.

Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of Chapel Hill, was a visitor at the beach yesterday, a guest at the Oceanic hotel.

Miss Bessie Matheson, of Wingate, N. C., arrived yesterday to spend several days at the beach. She is a guest at the Oceanic hotel.

Among those registered at the Seashore hotel last night were Messrs. S. G. Haigh, of Fayetteville, and S. W. Anderson, of Wilson.

Misses Grace Newman and Ada Jones, of Albany, Ga., are guests at the Oceanic hotel, having arrived yesterday for an extended stay at the beach.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fischer and little child, of Pittsburg, Pa., are guests at the Seashort hotel. They arrived at the beach yesterday and will remain for an extended vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Whitsett and three children, of Whitsett Institute, Whitsett, N. C., who have been at the Seashore hotel for the past week, have returned to their home. They were greatly pleased with their stay at the beach.

Among those who arrived at the beach yesterday and registered at the Oceanic hotel are the following: T. M. Ramseur, Hopewell, Va.; A. W. Gordon, Birmingham, Ala.; A. L. Teague, Greensboro; W. S. Mason, Atlanta, Ga.; and T. M. Hartley, Jr., East Orrange, N. J.

There will be a souvenir dance at Lumina tonight from 8:15 to 9:15 o'clock and this is expected to prove one of the most enjoyable events of the summer at the beach as the delightful breezes will afford a delightful change from the city. Dainty souvenirs will be given those taking part in the dances.

### MRS. FARMER IS HURT

**When Automobile Collides With Beach Car at Sixth and Princess.**

As a result of a collision between an automobile driven by Mrs. W. G. Farmer, of No. 16 North Eighth street, and a suburban beach car of the Tidewater Power Company at about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Sixth and Princess streets, Mrs. Farmer was slightly bruised about the body. With Mrs. Farmer in the car were several young ladies, none of whom were hurt.

At the time of the accident the Beahh car was moving west in the direction of Front street. Mrs. Farmer's machine had come to a stop with the front wheels on the tracks of the car line. She tried to reverse her engine and avoid the collision, but seeing that she could not move the machine in time she called to the motorman to stop his car and wait until she could get out of the way. However the motorman was unable to stop his car in time to avoid the collision with the result mentioned above. The automobile was only slightly damaged.

# ACCEPT SEVERAL RECRUITS

**Wilmington Station Making Strong Efforts to Help Bring National Guard to War Strength.**

Lieut. Edward H. Holmes, Second Company, C. A. C., who came to Wilmington from Camp Glenn, Morehead City, to take charge of the local recruiting to secure as many as possible of the 3,000 men needed to recruit the State troops assembled at Camp Glenn to the required strength for field service, announced yesterday at his office on the second floor of the W. L. I. armory that despite the fact the office has only been open a few days a dozen applications have been received, of which number three were accepted and sent off to Camp Glenn.

Most of the applications were received as a result of personal solicitation, as the fact that the recruiting office has been opened at the armory and regular office hours kept from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., has not as yet gained much publicity among the men most likely to enlist. As a result of a personal canvassing trip to Delgado last Friday afternoon, five applications were obtained. The recruits accepted were all from Delgado. They were Messrs. John D. Skipper, Clarence Summerlin and Chancey B. Holeman.

### DONATIONS MADE YESTERDAY

**Wilmingtonians Continue to Make Contributions for Flood Sufferers.**

Contributions by Wilmington people for the sufferers from the ravages of the recent flood in western North Carolina continue to come in although no soliciting has been done and all donations are entirely voluntary. As fast as the money is received, it is forwarded to Raleigh by Col. Walker Taylor and Mr. Hugh MacRae, members of the State Relief Committee, to be expended in the way that is considered best b ythose having charge of the furnishing of relief.

Contributions so far made, according to the report made to this paper, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged . . . | $1,609.06 |
| Com. Wrightsville Bch Benefit | 122.00 |
| Mrs. Hanah Shrier . . . . . | 10.00 |
| J. H. Rehder . . . . . | 10.00 |
| R. E. Smith . . . . . | 10.00 |
| Mamie B. Bluethenthal . . . . . | 5.00 |
| Mrs John Hall . . . . . | 5.00 |
| R. C. Platt . . . . . | 2.00 |
| A. D. McClure . . . . . | 2.00 |
| Union meet Winter Pk Ch's | 3.56 |
| Graham Farmer . . . . . | 1.00 |
| Total . . . . . | $1,610.06 |

## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

—Mr. J. J. Wootten, of Charlotte, was in the city yesterday, a guest at the Orton.

—Mr. Harry Donkle, who has been in Washington, Ga., for some time, has returned home.

—Mr. Carl Smith, manager of the Seaboard hotel at Hamlet, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

—Mr. W. W. Boddie, the popular manager of the Orton hotel cigar stand, is visiting relatives in Chadbourn.

—Among the arrivals at the Hotel Wilmington yesterday were W. F. Hollingsworth, Kenansville; C. R. Dodson, and D. W. Reavis, of Kinston.

—Mr. J. B. Budde, of New York City, is here on a visit to the family of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Vollers. They are at Wrightsville Beach for a while.

—Among those registered at The Imperial yesterday were: O. L. Brown, Wananish; J. W. Jarrett, Bolton; J. A. Hodge, Kenly; J. M. Madden, Vineland; W. S. Pace, Mt. Airy.

## LOCAL DOTS

—The friends of Lilen Liles, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Liles, will regret to learn that he is seriously ill with typhoid fever at the home of his parents, No. 709 South Sixth street.

PARISIAN SAGE

**Puts Hair on Your Head and Helps to Keep It There**

What's the use of being bald? What sense is there in deliberately allowing your hair to turn gray?

Do you want to look old before your time? Give up the thought; old age will come all too soon.

Look after your hair. Parisian Sage is a scientific preparation that supplies hair needs—is just what you want. It aims to prevent grayness and baldness by putting life and nourishment into the hair roots.

Man or woman, no matter how old you are, Parisian Sage will help you to look younger and more attractive.

Why not go to R. R. Bellamy and get a large bottle today; it will not cost more than 50 cents, and your money back if it does not cure dandruff, stop falling hair, or itching of the scalp. It will make your hair luxuriant, bright and beautiful. It is a most refreshing, pleasant and invigorating hair dressing and absolutely harmless to the hair and scalp.

**Miller's Antiseptic Oil, Known as**

*Snake Oil*

**Creating a Sensation Throughout the South. Many Thousands Are Now Using It With Gratifying Results.**

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff and Swollen Joints, Corns, Bunions or whatever the pain may be, it is said to be without an equal. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria and Tonsilitis, it has been found most effective. Accept no substitute. This great Oil is golden red color only. There is nothing like it. Every bottle guaranteed. 25 and 50 cents, or money refunded by leading druggists. Hardin Pharmacy.

Armour's STAR Ham and Bacon

are Oval Label products, selected by the epicure as breakfast staples.

Star Ham in the Stockinet Covering (exclusively an Armour feature) reaches you with all the juices *retained*—all the rich flavor *intensified*. Slice it off as you need it; the Stockinet keeps the goodness to the last slice.

Star Bacon is 100% good—the National breakfast. Strips selected for appetizing combination, a streak of fat and a streak of lean.

Always ask for Armour's Star. If your dealer cannot supply you, 'phone us his name.

*Oval Label Products Includes:* Armour's Grape Juice "Simon Pure" Leaf Lard Cloverbloom Butter Glendale Oleomargarine (Natural Color) Silver Churn Oleomargarine (White) Veribest Frankfurt Style Sausage Over 100 Veribest Package Foods

ARMOUR & COMPANY

R. F. Campbell, Mgr., Phone 87 Wilmington, N. C.

*The Armour Oval Label insures quality protection from source to consumer*

359

"The Ham What Am"

**SAVES DAUGHTER**

**Advice of Mother no Doubt Prevents Daughter's Untimely End.**

Ready, Ky.—"I was not able to do anything for nearly six months," writes Mrs. Laura Bratcher, of this place, "and was down in bed for three months.

I cannot tell you how I suffered with my head, and with nervousness and womanly troubles.

Our family doctor told my husband he could not do me any good, and he had to give it up. We tried another doctor, but he did not help me.

At last, my mother advised me to take Cardui, the woman's tonic. I thought it was no use for I was nearly dead and nothing seemed to do me any good. But I took eleven bottles, and now I am able to do all of my work and my own washing.

I think Cardui is the best medicine in the world. My weight has increased, and I look the picture of health."

If you suffer from any of the ailments peculiar to women, get a bottle of Cardui *today*. Delay is dangerous. We know it will help you, for it has helped so many thousands of other weak women in the past 50 years.

At all druggists.

*Write to:* Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for *Special Instructions* on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper. N.G. 128

KEEP HOT THERMOS BOTTLES KEEP COOL

ARE ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE PRODUCTS of the AGE.

Sizes . . . . . ½ pt
Sizes . . . . . 1 pt.
Sizes . . . . . 1 qt.

THERMOS CARAFES
Prices $4.50 to $7.00

THE BEST GRADE KEEP LIQUIDS:

Hot . . . . 30 hours
Cold . . . . 80 hours
Prices $2.00 to $5.00
"THERMOS" JUGS
"Thermos" Workmen's Lunch Kits only . . . . $2.50
"Thermos" Motor Restaurants at only $9.50 to $27.50

ELIMINATES THE DISCOMFORTS AND HIGH CHARGES OF THE ROADSIDE INN.

N. JACOBI HARDWARE COMP'Y
10 and 12 South Front Street

D. L. Gore Co.

50 bushels Mixed and Whippoorwill Cow Peas.

4 bushels White Black-Eye Peas

A full stock of Canned goods.

500 sacks Head Rice.

100 sacks Broken Rice.

300 sacks Green Coffee.

Full stock of Drugs and Cigars usually carried by wholesale grocers.

Please Get Our Prices Before Buying.

D. L. Gore Co.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MULLETS

First of the Season

We are booking orders for shipment on arrival about July 25th.

Send Orders Promptly.

Love & Woody
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CROCKETT ARSENIC LITHIA SPRINGS AND BATHS
Opened June 1st.
Cures Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Kidney Diseases, Rheumatic and Skin Troubles and Female Irregularities. Clears and Beautifies the Complexion. Write for Booklet.
M. H. THOMAS, Manager.
CROCKETT SPRINGS, VA.

Mooresboro Butter Again

We Are Again Receiving Enough
MOORESBORO BUTTER
To Fill Our Orders Promptly.

GRANULATED SUGAR This Week 8 1-4c. per Lb.

HALL & ROSS, Inc.
The Busiest Grocery in This City.

NO-DUST FLOOR OIL

Keeps Floors and Furniture in Perfect Condition—Makes All Woodwork look Bright and New—Keeps Dust Down—and acts as a Disinfectant, too.

Price 10c Per Quart

Floors need less sweeping and less attention generally when No-Dust Floor Oil is used. It only costs 10 cents to prove it. Why not today?

Payne Drug Company
FIFTH AND RED CROSS STREETS PHONE 320

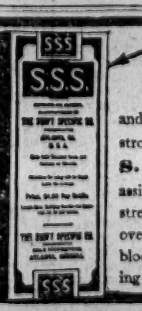
STACKS, TANKS, BOILERS, PUMPS.
GAS AND STEAM ENGINE REPAIRS.
REPAIRS FOR MILLS, HOTELS AND PUBLIC WORKS.
OUR FOUNDRY MAKES ALL KINDS of IRON, BRASS and ALUMINUM CASTINGS.

Cape Fear Machine Works
'PHONE: 213. WILMINGTON, N. C.

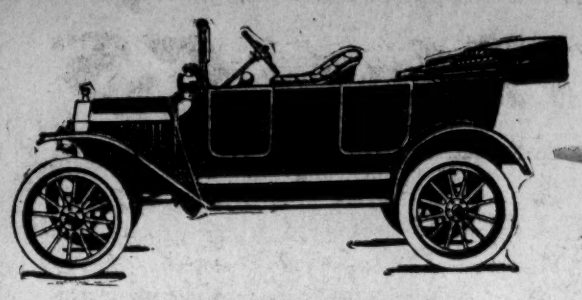
QUALITY Choice Cuts Western Meats VARIETY
SELECT DRESSED POULTRY. ALL KINDS OF FRESH VEGETABLES. BEACH ORDERS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.
DAVIS & HINTZE
FRONT STREET MARKET

Everybody Reads the Star Business Locals

Health and happiness have been essentials to the well being of the human race since creation. Naturally, health is sought by everyone—thousands suffering from blood maladies, are giving thanks to the wonderful results obtained through S. S. S.



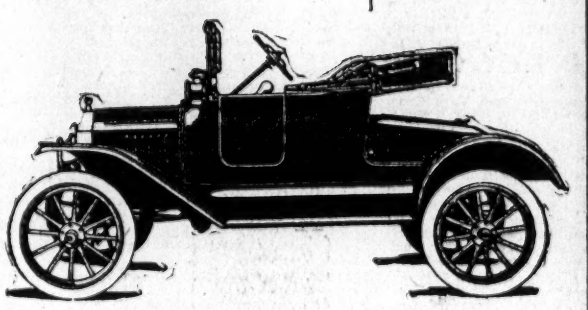

Happiness and health are bound by a strong band of security when S. S. S. is permitted to assist nature in restoring strength and vigor to the over worked and poisoned blood, with its strengthening vegetable qualities.



FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR
$383.10 F. O. B. WILMINGTON.

We Have a Limited Stock For Immediate Delivery, at the New Prices. -:- -:- -:-

FORD AUTO COMP'Y
WILMINGTON, N. C.



TWO-PASSENGER RUNABOUT
$368.10 F. O. B. WILMINGTON


# NEW FARM CREDIT ACT PASSED BY CONGRESS

## W. R. Camp Tells How to Borrow Money Under This Law.

**Provides New Credit for Farmers for Purchase and Improvement of Lands—Rate of Interest Only 6 Per Cent.**

(By W. R. Camp, Superintendent of Credit Unions.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 30. — The farmers of the United States have at last reached a long-sought goal. Their gilt edge security is no longer to go begging or perhaps be sacrificed to the local money lender. The government of the United States is to say that his note and mortgage are gilt edge in a way that all shall know it. The savings of orphans and widows from Maine to California may safely be invested in the farmer's mortgage, though he may be thousands of miles away, and no thought need be given as to quality of the land or of the character of the owner.

The government is to maintain a system to take all of this burden off from lenders and give them the kind of security they wish for permanent investment. The farmer's note is to be truly as good as his bond. The savings deposited in the banks of the United States are said to amount to $7,000,000,000, and those of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut alone to $2,500,000,000. These funds may now more and more reach farmers through their own organization under government regulation.

Many laws have been passed which have directly helped in the development of industry and trade, but there never has been legislation more important to the development of agriculture than the Federal Farm Loan Act. More than any part of the United States the South is awaiting development upon obtaining new capital. A few may lose by the operation of this Act, but only temporarily. All are bound to share sooner or later in the new prosperity which plenty of reasonable priced capital will bring to farmers. Lands will be drained, farms will be cleared, farmers new and old, will prosper through an interest rate reduced to at least six per cent, and the value of farming land will rise generally.

**How a Farmer May Borrow Under the New Law.**

The great question farmers will now ask will be: How are we to make use of the privileges granted by the new Rural Credit Act just passed by Congress and what are to be our first steps? Are the advantages offered by the new law open to all alike? No, only to the farmers who now cultivate or will cultivate the land which they offer as security for their loans.

**Easy Payments.**

When a farmer borrows a thousand dollars, will he have to pay it back at the end of one, two or three years, as now? No, he is allowed to pay it in such small amounts that he will not feel it. Foreclosure as a fearful possibility will not hound him night and day. If the borrower of a thousand dollars pays $80.24 each year he would have his interest and principal all paid in twenty years. He would then be paying six per cent interest and two percent toward the principal; and the amount paid on his debt and the interest together would not be more than he frequently has paid in interest alone under the old system, and his debt has remained as big as ever. This repayment of the loan in small yearly dues is one of the best features of the new law.

**Organization for Cheap Credit.**

Will a loan be made to an individual farmer by one person or agency as now? No, the law provides that the borrower make application for a loan to a National Farm Loan Association, of which he must become a member, along with all the others in his neighborhood who may wish to borrow in this way. This association of borrowers, who know each other from living in the same neighborhood, will in the first instance approve of the land and improvements which the applicant offers as security for a loan. Then the application will be passed on to the Federal Land Bank of that district for final approval.

If the farmer's note is approved by the Federal Land Bank, does someone lend money to this farmer? No, the Land Bank takes his mortgage note along with similar notes from other farmers, which all together may amount to thousands of dollars, and safely keeps them as security for bonds. These bonds the Land Bank sells to the investors who wish to lend money on the very best security. The money thus received is given over by the Land Bank to the National Farm Association which, in turn, hands out the funds to their borrowers.

**The Borrower a Stockholder in His Own Credit Society.**

But why must a farmer who wishes to borrow become a member of a National Farm Loan Association? This society, to approve his loan and indorse his note, must be financially responsible. The borrower, to become a member, must take one share of stock of five dollars for every hundred dollars he borrows. Then his society takes the five dollars and invests it in another share of stock in the Federal Land Bank of his district. The farmer's investment in stock then becomes a guarantee to the Land Bank that the National Farm Loan Association will use all necessary care in approving of loans and in seeing that the money is spent for the purposes for which it was borrowed.

The farmer receives a dividend upon his stock as a return on his investment which is expected to reduce the cost of the loan. The interest charge cannot be made more than six per cent. He does not, however, have to use his own money to buy the stock; he is permitted to use some of the money he borrows for that purpose.

**With Limited Liability.**

Does the farmer not become liable for other people's debts by becoming a member of a National Farm Loan Association? No, in the first place every debt is amply secured by mortgage. The mortgage can only cover fifty per cent of the value of the land, and twenty per cent of the value of the insured improvements. The stock is additional security which makes the owner liable for only twice the par value of the stock; that is, for five dollars in addition to each five dollar share of stock or, all together, ten dollars for every hundred dollars borrowed. The liability of the farmer as a stockholder in a National Farm Loan Association is the same as if he were a stockholder in a national bank.

Money can only be borrowed for productive purposes, such as to purchase land, to improve and equip a farm and to pay debts of farmers who offer as security the land which they already or will themselves cultivate. It is the duty of the National Farm Loan Association to see that all loans are expended for the purposes stated in the application for the loans.

**The Work of National Farm Loan Associations and Credit Unions Compared.**

The work of a National Farm Loan Association is in no way in conflict with that of the Credit Union as incorporated under the laws of North Carolina. A National Farm Loan Association lends for not less than five years time nor more than forty, while the credit union better make its loans for about a year. They both may lend for equipment and fertilizer, but the loans for equipment and supplies made by a National Farm Loan Association would be for starting a farm and for its operation during the first year; while a credit union would finance the operation of a farm during off years. It would be needless for a farmer to borrow a hundred dollars from a National Farm Loan Association for five years for fertilizer or for farm machinery which he might be expected to pay for in six months or a year.

A farmer who should borrow enough to buy land and to finance the operation of the farm for the first year might be able to get along all right for that year and as long thereafter as crops should be good and prices paying. But if, in an off year, he should fall behind and should have to resort to supply store credit he might then get deeper and deeper into debt unless the credit of his National Farm Loan Association should be supplemented by that of a Credit Union.

**Want to Do It Now.**

Write to the Superintendent of Credit Unions, Wm. R. Camp, Division of Markets and Rural Organization, West Raleigh, N. C., if you wish to organize a National Farm Loan Association, and he will forward your application for a charter to the Federal Farm Loan Board, as soon as it is organized. The National Farm Loan Board is to be appointed by President Wilson, and when appointed will proceed at once to organize the twelve Federal Land Banks which will cover the whole of the United States. The National Farm Loan Association, as well as the Land Banks, are to be under the control of this Federal Board.

In your letter of application you had better state (1) the names and addresses of those who wish to join a National Farm Loan Association; (2) the amount of money which each desires to borrow; (3) the value of the land and insured improvements offered as security, and, (4) the amount of stock which each farmer desires to subscribe for in a National Farm Loan Association. Not less than ten farmers can form a National Farm Loan Association, and they all together have to apply to borrow nott less than $20,000. A farmer can borrow any amount from $100 to $10,000, provided the security he offers is satisfactory. Those having further questions to ask may address the Superintendent of Credit Unions, and he will furnish all possible information, pending the formation of the Federal Board and the Land Bank for this district.

Tennis shies and oxfords reduced—Let-go Sale. Wilmington Shoe Company. jy30-su,tu-2t
(advertisement.)

## MOVING TRAINS AND BULLETS

**What Would Happen If Rifle Were Fired From Back Platform.**

(From the Scientific American.)

A correspondent sends these two questions to the Scientific American:

"1. If a train was running at a speed of 60 miles an hour and a man is sitting on the back end of this train with a gun that would shoot at the rate of 60 miles an hour and he shoots from the back end of this train in opposite direction, what effect would this condition have on the bullet?

"2. If the man with the gun was on the front end of this train and was to shoot back at a man on the back end of the train, and train to be going 60 miles an hour and the gun would shoot 60 miles an hour, what would be the result?"

To which the editor replies:

"1. In the case you propose, the bullet, after it left the gun, would still move forward with the speed of the train and backward with the speed given it by the powder. Since these two speeds are equal and opposite in direction, the bullet would drop to the ground under the point where it left the gun.

"2. In this case the man at whom the bullet was shot would be killed, if the aim was good. This may be made clear, perhaps, by asking if you could throw a ball on a train to a man to the rear of the place where you are standing? Could you not toss a biscuit to a person in the next seat in a car either toward the front or rear? If you could toss a biscuit to a person in the next seat in a car either toward the front or rear? If you could toss a biscuit, you could fire a bullet in either direction and with the usual result when a bullet is fired. This matter seems very simple to us. We do not know why it causes so much discussion."

## QUEER OLD-TIME RAILWAYS

**One Used Oxen Motive Power Up Hill and Gravity Down Hill.**

(From the Lewiston (Maine) Journal.)

The history of railway construction and operation in this country offers many curious and interesting details. Among these none is more curious than that pertaining to a line which was operated between Marshall, Texas, and Shreveport, La., during the Civil war. The owner of this road made money, and he eventually sold it to the Texas & Pacific Company.

The owner's name was John Higginson. He had many titles—chairman of the board, president, vice president, superintendent, trainmaster, roadmaster, freight and passenger agent, fireman, conductor and master mechanic. His road was known as the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific and was 40 miles in length.

On leaving Marshall there was a long grade, to say nothing of the grades elsewhere on the line. During the war the soldiers "took" the greater part of the rolling stock, leaving but three box cars. These box cars represented the rolling stock of the system until it passed into other hands. The motive power was of the best in those days, and consisted of several yokes of oxen, commonly known as "hay-burners." The oxen were, it is said, generally on time.

Mr. Higginson's train was operated on the tri-weekly plan. When a "cargo" was gathered up and everything ready for the trip, the oxen were loaded into the first box car in the train. The next car was loaded with freight and passengers and the third was occupied by the "management."

The cars were started down the steep grade out of Marshall and, after rolling as far as they would, the brakes were set, the oxen unloaded and hitched to the coupling of the car. The brakes were released and the train started up the grade until the top was reached, when the oxen were again loaded into their car and another start was made down hill. This operation was repeated until Shreveport was reached. On a level the oxen pulled the train, but on down grades the sole power was the natural momentum of the rolling stock.

On the Marshall and Shreveport line the passenger rate was 25 cents a person. Freight charges were anything the owner of the line could get. Since there was no competition, Mr. Higginson made considerable money. All freight was marked "red ball" and handled as soon as received and the train made up.

## THE SINGING SHELLFISH

**Ceylon Mussels Produce a Fluty Sound When Water Ebbs Away.**

(Philadelphia Inquirer).

Contrary to the general belief, fish are not dumb. Quite a number of them make some kind of noise.

The common red gurnard of our coasts on being hooked and hauled rudely out of the sea will grunt loudly and indignantly, as a fisherman will tell you. It is a strange, croaking sort of noise, such as one might expect a young rook to make.

Then there is a fish called the butterman, which is found off the Scottish coast.

This fish, which is fat and comfortable looking, about a foot long as a rule, makes a distinct hooting noise from the back of his throat when landed in a net or caught on a long line. A netful of these fish, though they are rather rare, is sometimes caught, and when they are hauled in the chorus of sharp, siren-like hoots is very startling to a stranger.

But in Ceylon there is a shellfish, a kind of mussel, which positively sings.

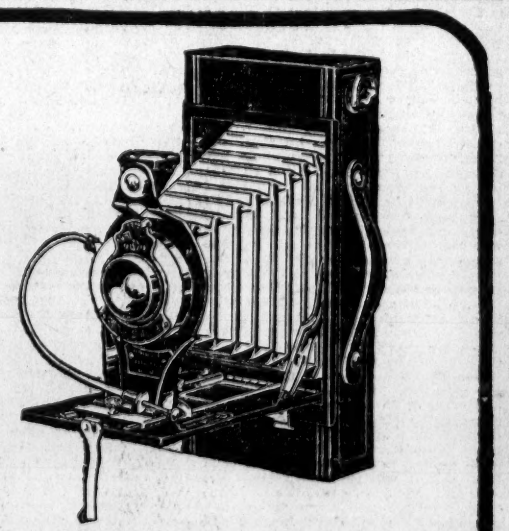
In still water, when the water has ebbed away from the mussel beds for a few hours, these shellfish can be heard producing a long, low, fluty sound.

How they do it, no one knows; but they make a quite distinct attempt at singing, and as they have no throats they must produce the sound by some manipulation of their double shells.

The sound is low and not at all unpleasant—in fact, it is rather sweet to the ear on a still summer's night.

Lumina tonight, children's souvenir dance, 8:15 to 9:15.
(advertisement.)

Bathing shies reduced—Let-go Sale. Wilmington Shoe Co. jy30-su,tu-2t
(advertisement.)



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## ADDRESS OF HUGHES IN ACCEPTING NOMINATION

(Continued From Page One.)

because disclaimed. The height of folly was to have a vacillating and ineffective intervention, which could only evoke bitterness and contempt, which would fail to pacify the country and to assure peace and prosperity under a stable government. If crimes were committed, we do not palliate them. We make no defense of Huerta. But the administration had nothing to do with the moral character of Huerta, if in fact he represented the government of Mexico. We shall never worthily prosecute our unselfish aims, or serve humanity, by wrong-headedness. So far as the character of Huerta is concerned, the hollowness of the pretensions on this score is revealed by the administration's subsequent patronage of Villa (whose qualifications as an assassin are indisputable) whom apparently the administration was ready to recognize had he achieved his end and fulfilled what then seemed to be its hope.

The question is not as to the non-recognition of Huerta. The administration did not content itself with refusing to recognize Huerta, who was recognized by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Spain and Japan. The administration undertook to destroy Huerta, to control Mexican politics, even to deny Huerta the right to be a candidate for the office of president at the election the administration demanded. With what bewilderment must the Mexicans have regarded our assertion of their right to manage their own affairs! In the summer of 1913 John Lind was dispatched to the City of Mexico as the President's "personal spokesman and representative" to the unrecognized Huerta in order to demand that the latter eliminate himself. It was an unjustifiable mission, most offensive to a sensitive people. John Lind lingered irritatingly. The administration continued to direct its efforts at the destruction of the only government Mexico had.

In the spring of 1914, occurred the capture of Vera Cruz. Men from one of our ships had been arrested at Tampico and had been discharged with an apology. But our admiral demanded a salute, which was refused Thereupon the President went to Congress, asking authority to use the armed forces of the United States. Without waiting for the passage of the resolution, Vera Cruz was seized. It appeared that a shipload of ammunition for Huerta was about to enter that port. There was a natural opposition to this invasion and a battle occurred in which 19 Americans and over a hundred Mexicans were killed. This, of course, was war. Our dead soldiers were praised for dying like heroes in a war of service. Later, we retired from Vera Cruz, giving up this noble warfare. We had not obtained the salute which was demanded. We had not obtained reparation for affronts. The ship with ammunition which could not land at Vera Cruz had soon landed at another port, and its cargo was delivered to Huerta without interference. Recently the naked truth was admitted by a cabinet officer. We are now informed that "we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag." We are told that we went there "to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go." That is, we seized Vera Cruz to depose Huerta. The question of the salute was a mere pretext.

Meanwhile, the administration utterly failed to perform its obvious duty to secure protection for the lives and property of our citizens. It is most unworthy to slur those who have investments in Mexico in order to escape a condemnation for the non-performance of this duty. There can be no such escape, for we have no debate and there can be no debate, as to the existence of this duty on the part of our government. Let me quote the words of the Democratic platform of 1912: "The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders, and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States government, both for himself and his property." The bitter hatred aroused by the course of the administration multiplied outrages, while our failure to afford protection to our citizens evoked the scorn and contempt of Mexicans. Consider the ignominious incident at Tampico in connection with the capture of Vera Cruz. In the midst of the greatest danger to the hundreds of Americans congregated at Tampico, our ships which were in the harbor were withdrawn and our citizens were saved only by the intervention of German officers and were taken away by British and German ships. The official excuse of the Secretary of the Navy is an extraordinary commentary. Our ships, it seems, had been ordered to Vera Cruz; but, as it appeared that they were not needed, the order was rescinded. Then, we are told, our admiral was faced with this remarkable dilemma. If he attempted to go up the river at Tampico and take our citizens on board, the word of "Aggressive action" as the Secretary called it, "would have spread to the surrounding country," and it was "almost certain that reprisals on American citizens would have followed and lives would have been lost." We had so incensed the Mexicans that we could not rescue our own citizens at Tampico, save at the risk of the murder of others. We must take Vera Cruz to get Huerta out of office and trust to other nations to get our own citizens out of peril. What a travesty of international policy!

Destroying the government of Huerta, we left Mexico to the ravages of revolution. I shall not attempt to narrate the sickening story of the barbarities committed, of the carnival of murder and lust. We were then told that Mexico was entitled to spill so much blood as she pleased to settle her affairs. The administration vacillated with respect to the embargo on the export of arms and ammunition to Mexico. Under the resolution of 1912, President Taft had laid such an embargo. In August, 1913, President Wilson stated that he deemed it his duty to see that neither side to the struggle in Mexico should receive any assistance from this side of the border, and that the export of all arms and munitions to Mexico would be forbidden. But in February, 1914, the embargo was lifted. In April, 1914, the embargo was restored. In May, 1914, it was explained that the embargo did not apply to American shipments through Mexican ports, and ammunition for Carranza was subsequently landed at Tampico. In September, 1914, the embargo was lifted on exports across the border; thereupon military supplies reached both Villa and Carranza. In October, 1915, an embargo was declared on all exports of arms except to the adherents of Carranza. There was an utter absence of consistent policy.

For a time we bestowed friendship on Villa. Ultimately we recognized Carranza, not on the ground that he had a constitutional government, but that it was a de facto government. The complete failure to secure protection to American citizens is shown conclusively in the note of the Secretary of State of June 20, 1916, in which he thus described the conditions that have obtained during the past three years:

"For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed and rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice. * * * It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed."

The Santa Ysabel massacre, the raid at Columbus, the bloodshed at Carrizal, are fresh in your minds. After the Columbus raid we started a "punitive expedition." We sent a thin line of troops hundreds of miles into Mexico, between two lines of railway neither of which we were allowed to use and which we did not feel at liberty to seize. We were refused permission to enter the towns. Though thus restricted, the enterprise was still regarded by the Mexicans as a menace. Our troops faced hostile forces and it is not remarkable that our men fell at Carrizal. What other result could be expected? We were virtually ordered to withdraw, and without accomplishing our purpose we have been withdrawing and we are now endeavoring to safeguard our own territory. The entire National Guard has been ordered out, and many thousands of our citizens have been taken from their peaceful employment and hurried to the Mexican border. The administration was to seize and punish Villa for his outrage on our soil. It has not punished anyone; we went in only to retire, and future movements are apparently to be determined by a joint commission.

The nation has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any part of her territory. We wish her to have peace, stability, and prosperity. We should be ready to aid her in binding up her wounds, in relieving her from starvation and distress, and in giving her in every practicable way the benefits of our disinterested friendship. The conduct of this administration has created difficulties which we shall have to surmount. We shall have to overcome the antipathy needlessly created by that conduct and to develop genuine respect and confidence. We shall have to adopt a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency through which alone we can promote an enduring friendship. We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredation. Much will be gained if Mexico is convinced that we contemplate no meddlesome interference with what does not concern us, but that we propose to insist in a firm and candid manner upon the performance of international obligations. To a stable government, appropriately discharging its international duties we should give ungrudging support. A short period of firm, consistent and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation.

**European War.**

Maintenance of American rights.

In this land of composite population, drawing its strength from every race, the national security demands that there shall be no paltering with American rights. The greater the danger of divisive influences, the greater is the necessity for the unifying force of a just, strong and patriotic position. We countenance no covert policies, no intrigues, no secret schemes. We are unreservedly, devotedly, whole-heartedly, for the United States. That is the rallying point for all Americans. That is my position. I stand for the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea.

We have had a clear and definite mission as a great neutral nation. It was for us to maintain the integrity of international law; to vindicate our rights as neutrals; to protect the lives of our citizens, their property and trade from wrongful acts. Putting aside any question as to the highest possibilities of moral leadership in the maintenance and vindication of the law of nations in connection with the European war, at least we were entitled to the safeguarding of American rights. But this has not been secured. We have had brave words in a series of notes, but despite our protests the lives of Americans have been destroyed. What does it avail to use some of the strongest words known to diplomacy if ambassadors can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously? It is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words, that count. The chief function of diplomacy is prevention; but in this our diplomacy failed, doubtless because of its impaired credit and the manifest lack of disposition to back words with action. Had this government by the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities left no doubt that when we said "strict accountability" we meant precisely what we said, and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, I am confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. There, we had ample notice; in fact, published notice. Furthermore, we knew the situation and we did not require specific notice. Instead of whittling away our formal statements by equivocal conversations, we needed the straight, direct and decisive representations which every diplomat and foreign office would understand. I believe that in this way we should have been spared the repeated assaults on American lives. Moreover, a firm American policy would have been strongly supported by our people and the opportunities for the development of bitter feeling would have been vastly reduced.

It is a great mistake to say that resoluteness in protecting American rights would have led to war. Rather, in that course lay the best assurance of peace. Weakness and indecision in the maintenance of known rights are always sources of grave danger; they forfeit respect and invite serious wrongs, which in turn create an uncontrollable popular resentment. That is not the path of national security. Not only have we a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands, but we shall never promote our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds. We should not have found it difficult to maintain peace but we should have maintined peace with honor. During this critical period, the only danger of war has lain in the weak course of the administration.

I do not put life and property on the same footing, but the administration has not only been remiss with respect to the protection of American lives; it has been remiss with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce. It has been too much disposed to be content with leisurely discussion. I cannot now undertake to review the course of events, but it is entirely clear that we failed to use the resources at our command to prevent injurious action, and that we suffered in consequence. We have no ulterior purposes, and the administration should have known how to secure the entire protection of every legitimate American interest and the prompt recognition of our just demands as a neutral nation.

We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them, and support every effort for their suppression. But here, also, prompt, vigorous and adequate measures on the part of the administration were needed. There should have been no hesitation, no notion that it was wise and politic to delay. Such an abuse of our territory demanded immediate and thorough-going action. As soon as the administration had notice of plots and conspiracies it was its duty to stop them. It was not lacking in resources. Its responsibility for their continuance cannot be escaped by the condemnation of others.

**Preparedness.**

We are a peace-loving people, but we live in a world of arms. We have no thought of aggression and we desire to pursue our democratic ideals without the waste of strife. So devoted are we to these ideals, so intent upon our normal development, that I do not believe that there is the slightest danger of militarism in this country. Adequate preparedness is not militarism. It is the essential assurance of security; it is a necessary safeguard of peace.

It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. There is no room for controversy on this point since the object lesson on the Mexican border. All our available regular troops (less, I believe, than 40,000) are there or in Mexico, and as these have been deemed insufficient the entire National Guard has been ordered out; that is, we are summoning practically all our movable military forces in order to prevent bandit incursions. In view of the warnings of the past three years, it is inexcusable that we should find ourselves in this plight. For our faithful Guardsmen, who with a fine patriotism responded to this call and are bearing this burden, I have nothing but praise. But I think it little short of absurd that we should be compelled to call men from their shops, their factories, their offices and their professions for such a purpose. This, however, is not all. The units of the National Guard were at peace strength, which was only about one-half the required strength. It was necessary to bring in recruits, for the most part raw and untrained. Only a small percentage of the regiments recruited up to war strength will have had even a year's training in the National Guard, which at the maximum means one hundred hours of military drill, and, on the average, means much less. Take the Eastern Department as an illustration. The states in this department contain about 72 per cent of the entire organized militia of the country. I am informed, by competent authority, that the quota of militia from this department, recently summoned with the units raised to war strength as required, would amount to about 131,000 men; that in response to this call there are now en route to or on the border about 54,000 men, and in camp in their respective states about 28,000 men; and thus, after what has already been accomplished, there still remain to be supplied in recruits about 48,000 men. Men fresh from their peaceful employments and physically unprepared have been hurried to the border for actual service. They were without proper equipment; without necessary supplies; suitable conditions of transportation were not provided. Men with dependent families were sent; and conditions which should have been well known were discovered after the event. And yet the exigency, comparatively speaking, was not a very grave one. It involved nothing that could not readily have been foreseen during the past three years of disturbance, and required only a modest talent for organization. That this administration while pursuing its course in Mexico should have permitted such conditions to exist is almost incredible.

In the demand for reasonable preparedness the administration has followed, not led. Those who demanded more adequate forces were first described as "nervous and excited." Only about a year and a half ago we were told that the question of preparedness was not a pressing one; that the country had been misinformed. Later under the pressure of other leadership, this attitude was changed. The administration, it was said, had "learned something" and it made a belated demand for an increased army. Even then, the demand was not prosecuted consistently and the pressure exerted on Congress with respect to other administrative measures was notably absent. The President addressed Congress but little over six months ago, presenting the plans of the War Department, and Congress was formally urged to sanction these plans as "the essential first steps." They contemplated an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its then strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men, to a strength of 7,136 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,843 all told. It was said that these conditions were "necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties." Further, it was proposed that the army should be supplemented by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens raised in increments of 133,000 a year, through a period of three years. At least so much "by way of preparation for defense" seemed to the President to be "absolutely imperative now." He said: "We cannot do less." But within two months this programme was abandoned and the able Secretary of War who had devoted himself persistently to this important question felt no keenly the change in policy that he resigned from the cabinet. Now, the army organization bill provides for an army on paper of 178,000, but in fact it provides for only 165,000 enlisted men for the line of the regular army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and I am informed that for the next fiscal year there will be an increase of only 15,000. The plan for the supplemental Federal army completely under Federal control was given up.

We are told that the defects revealed by the present mobilization are due to the "system." But it was precisely such plain defects that under the constant warnings of recent years, with the whole world intent on military concerns, should have been studied and rectified. The administration has failed to discharge its responsibilities. Apparently, it is now seeking to meet political exigencies by its naval programme. But it has imposed upon the country an incompetent naval administration.

We demand adequate national defense; adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to be plain that our regular army is too small. We are too great a country to require of our citizens who are engaged in peaceful vocations the sort of military service to which they are now called. As well insist that our citizens in this metropolis be summoned to put out fires and police the streets. We do not count it inconsistent with our liberties, or with our democratic ideals, to have an adequate police force. With a population of nearly one hundred million we need to be surer of ourselves than to become alarmed at the prospect of having a regular army which can reasonably protect our border, and perform such other military service as may be required, in the absence of a grave emergency. I believe, further, that there should be not only a reasonable increase in the regular army, but that the first citizen reserve subject to call should be enlisted as a Federal army and trained under Federal authority.

The country demands that our military and naval programmes shall be carried out in a businesslike manner under the most competent administration heads; that we shall have an up-to-date preparation; that the moneys appropriated shall be properly expended. We should also have careful plans for mobilizing our industrial resources; for promoting research and utilizing the investigations of science. And a policy of adequate preparedness must constantly have in view the necessity of conserving our fundamental human interests; of promoting the physical well being of our population, as well as education and training; of developing to the utmost our economic strength and independence. It must be based upon a profound sense of our unity, and democratic obligation. It must not mean the abandonment of other essential governmental work, but that we shall have, in both, efficiency, and, in neither, waste or extravagance. We should also be solicitous, by wise provision and conference, to remove so far as possible the causes of irritation which may in any degree threaten friendly relations. In our proposals there is, I repeat, no militarism. There is simple insistence upon common sense in providing reasonable measures of security and avoiding the perils of neglect. We must have the strength of self-respect; a strength which contains no threat, but assures our defense, safeguards our rights and conserves our peace.

**The Organization of Peace.**

We are deeply interested in what I may term the organization of peace. We cherish no illusions. We know that the recurrence of war is not to be prevented by pious wishes. If the conflict of national interests is not to be brought to the final test of force there must be the development of international organization in order to provide international justice and to safeguard so far as practicable the peace of the world.

Arbitration treaties are useful within their proper sphere, but it is worse than folly to ignore the limitations of this remedy or to regard such treaties as an adequate means of preventing war. There should be an international tribunal to decide controversies susceptible of judicial determination, thus affording the advantage of judicial standards in the settlement of particular disputes and of the gradual growth of a body of judicial precedents. In emphasizing the desirability of such a tribunal for the disposition of controversies of a justifiable sort, it must not be overlooked that there are also legislative needs. We need conferences of the nations to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law so as to adapt it to new conditions, to remove causes of international differences. We need to develop the instrumentalities of conciliation. And behind this international organization, if it is to be effective, must be the cooperation of the nations to prevent resort to hostilities before the appropriate agencies of peaceful settlement have been utilized. If the peace of the world is to be maintained, it must be through the preventive power of a common purpose. Without this, it will still remain not only possible, but practicable to disregard international obligations, to override the rights of states, particularly of small states, to ignore principles, to violate rules. And it is only through international cooperation giving a reasonable assurance of peace that we may hope for the limitation of armaments. It is to be expected that nations will continue to arm in defense of their respective interests, as they are conceived, and nothing will avail to diminish this burden save some practical guaranty of international order. We, in this country can, and should, maintain our fortunate freedom from entanglements with interests and policies which do not concern us. But there is no national isolation in the world of the twentieth century. If at the close of the present war the nations are ready to undertake practicable measures in the common interest in order to secure international justice, we cannot fail to recognize our international duty. The peace of the world is our interest, as well as the interest of others, and in developing the necessary agencies for the prevention of war we shall be glad to have an appropriate share. And our preparedness will have proper relation to this end as well as to our immediate security.

**Industry and Trade—A Fool's Paradise.**

When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions, we see that we are living in a fool's paradise. The temporary prosperity to which our opponents point has been created by the abnormal conditions incident to the war. With the end of the war there will be the new conditions determined by a new Europe. Millions of men in the trenches will then return to work. The energies of each of the now belligerent nations, highly trained, will then be turned to production. These are days of terrible discipline for the nations at war, but it must not be forgotten that each is developing a national solidarity, a knowledge of method, a realization of capacity hitherto unapproached. In each, the lessons of co-operation now being learned will never be forgotten. Friction and waste have been reduced to a minimum; labor and capital have a better understanding, business organization is more highly developed and more intelligently directed than ever before. We see in each of these nations a marvelous national efficiency. Let it not be supposed that this efficiency will not count when Europe once more at peace pushes its productive powers to the utmost limit.

On the other hand, in this country, with the stoppage of the manufacture of munitions, a host of men will be turned out of employment. We must meet the most severe competition in industry. We are undisciplined, defective in organization, loosely knit, industrially unprepared.

Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do; but they did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let us not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the new tariff prior to the outbreak of the war. Production had decreased, business was languishing, new enterprises were not undertaken, instead of expansion there was curtailment, and our streets were filled with the unexployed. It was estimated that in the city of New York over 300,000 were out of work. Throughout the country the jobless demanded relief. The labor commissioners of many states, and our municipal administrations, devoted themselves to the problem of unemployment, while

(Continued on Page Twelve.)


# Alteration Sale

*As we intend remodeling the interior of our store about the middle of August, installing Clothing and Hat Cabinets for our stock of High-Grade Merchandise, and in order to make room for the workmen and new Fall Goods which are arriving daily, we will commencing today August 1st, place on sale 250 Men's Cassimere and Worsted Suits and 150 Palm Beach and Kool Cloth Suits at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent.*

*Our stock consisting of Strouse & Brother's High Art and B. Kuppenheimer & Co's. guaranteed Clothing will be included in this sale. All goods will be sold under our guarantee to be exactly as represented or your money refunded.*

## Straw and Panama Hats
### at 1-2 Price

*A big assortment to select from. Come in and get the biggest and best bargains ever placed on sale in this city.*

## J. M. SOLKY & CO.
One Price Clothiers and Furnishers
No. 9 N. FRONT STREET



# SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY

*The Progressive Railway of the South*

Regardless of Recent Flood Conditions Is Still Operating its Through Train Service Without Interruption to

## Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Atlanta and Birmingham

Its Line Being in Such Condition as to Permit of This Through Service Without the Necessity of Detouring Trains.

*For Detailed Information Apply Any Ticket Agent or*

City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel

H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A. Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A. Raleigh, N. C.

# SUMMER SCHOOL AT THE UNIVERSITY IS ENDED

### Interesting Facts as to Personnel of Student Body.

**Growth in Attendance This Year 44 Per Cent., Reaching Enrollment of Over 1,100—The Work Accomplished.**

(Special Star Correspondence).

Chapel Hill, N. C., July 29—The twenty-ninth session of the University of North Carolina Summer School is now over. The last examinations were held yesterday, and, with the departure of the students, Chapel Hill again settles into a period of quiet—the only quiet period of the year. The University has become practically a year-round institution, and its plant, equipment and staff of instructors remain, for the most part, constantly at work.

The summer school year by year becomes more surely an integral part of the University work. Students who come here in summer come in large numbers for work of university rank, with university credit. It is more than a teachers' normal, although it does conduct extensive and complete normal courses. More than 60 this summer have pursued post-graduate studies and nearly 300 have worked for college credit. The registration cards show that 333 students hold a degree from some institution of college rank, within this or neighboring states.

Statistics just compiled reveal interesting facts concerning the personnel of the student body. The growth in attendance this year has been 44 per cent.—from 731 to 1,050, or to 1,102, including students of the summer law school here. There are 112 among the number who were here for the summer school last year, and a large number more of those who have attended the summer school two and three years ago.

The teachers of North Carolina outnumber all other groups. Over 900 of those who came this summer were already teachers or else were preparing to teach. There were 380 teachers from the small country schools in the State, and 139 country school principals, which together total nearly half of the summer school attendance. These came from all sections of the State, for only Ashe, Avery, Clay, Graham, Madison, Mitchell and Swain counties were unrepresented. Orange, Wake and Robeson counties had 40 or over, and Alamance, Columbus, Durham, Granville, Guilford, Johnson, Wayne, Mecklenburg and Sampson averaged around 30 each. Other counties well represented were Anson, Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Catawba, Carteret, Cleveland, Cumberland, Duplin, Gaston, Halifax, Montgomery, Northampton, Person, Randolph, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Union, Vance and Warren, with from 12 to 20 students each.

The city schools of North Carolina had a total of over 200 teachers and principals here, or to be exact, there were 178 teachers, and 13 principals and 10 superintendents. In addition to these there were 16 teachers from private schools within the State and 24 teachers from outside the State. There were 25 students here to prepare themselves for college entrance this fall, while 103 non-teaching students were doing work merely for college credit. Many of these were students who attended the University during the winter term; others were students from other colleges, making up summer work.

**Important Conferences.**

In addition to the regular class work which was carried on there were two or three conferences held on the campus during the summer school of far-reaching importance. Undoubtedly the most valuable of these was the Country Life Institute, the first meeting of its kind. It is the purpose of those behind this movement to have similar institutes held throughout the State, under the leadership of the country church, and with the co-operation of local authorities, looking to the promotion of whatever is best in our country life, and planning for the further enrichment and development of this life, through the country church, the school, the farm and the home. The bulletin on this subject has been so much in demand that the supply is about exhausted already. The High School Conference was also very valuable in that it brought here men from over the State interested in the growth of the public high schools to confer and hear special discussions of difficult problems by experts in the various fields. The conferences of the geography teachers under the leadership of Prof. Collier Cobb will also be of great service to the teachers who go out to each this subject.

The summer extension work in medicine is perhaps one of the most important and most promising developments of the University. Though the classes both in the east and west are still going on, enthusiastic letters have come to the University concerning the work. In all, 158 practicing physicians are enrolled in this post-graduate work, 76 in the eastern section consisting of Raleigh, Selma, Goldsboro, Weldon, Wilson and Tarboro, and 82 in the western section consisting of Greensboro, Winston-Salem, High Point, Salisbury, Mooresville and Statesville. Dr. Louis Webb Hill, of Boston, is in charge of the former group, and Dr. J. R. Gerstley, of Chicago, directs the latter.

Two of the professors in the medical school are devoting their time now to State health work, under the auspices of the State Board of Health. These are Prof. Jas. B. Bullitt and Prof. Chas. S. Mangum. Dr. Mangum went to Albemarle this week to take part in the campaign to eradicate typhoid in Stanly county.

Already the University management has begun preparing for the coming of an unprecedented number of students this fall. Requests for rooms have been pouring in for some time, and the dormitories are all already taken. There will be several additions to the teaching force and also new courses offered in order to take care of all in a satisfactory manner. The University will insist more than ever this fall on thorough preparation before a student is permitted to register.

**RICHMOND FOR RALEIGH**

**Virginia City Endorses N. C. Capital for Land Loan Bank.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 31.—Business men of Raleigh were jubilant tonight over a telegram from Richmond, Va., that business organizations of that city endorsed Raleigh as the location for one of the district land mortgage or farm loan banks to be established by the Federal government.

# THEATRICAL

Never in the history of Wilmington did such an enthusiastic audience leave a theatre as did yesterday upon the conclusion of the first performance of that great spectacle, "Where Are My Children?" Tears swelled in the eyes of many as they left the theatre; others were hoarse and could barely answer the questions put to them.

There is no disputing the fact that "Where Are My Children?" is one of the greatest motion pictures ever produced. Press, clergy, physicians and the thousands who have seen it attest this. There is not one dissenting voice in Wilmington today among the many hundreds who saw it yesterday. Hundreds were anxious to sign the commendation of the film as furnished at the theatre after the show, while many others went still further and asked to be allowed to write a special recommendation as to how they liked the show.

This page could be filled with the comments of those who saw it yesterday; but it is needless. You will hear everyone talking about it today, and more than that, you will see it yourself. Two performances this afternoon, at 3:30 and 5; two tonight, at 8 and 9:30, and every house will be packed.

**Blue Blood and Red—Royal Today.**

One of the most striking and realistic Western scenes ever filmed was taken by Raoul A. Walsh, director of the Fox Film Corporation, in producing the new Western drama, "Blue Blood and Red." Walsh brought his company to New Mexico from California in order to take an actual round-up in which more than 5,000 cattle were "cut out."

Moving the company of 30 players and the expense incidental to the change in programme in taking the round-up parts of the picture added more than $10,000 to the cost of the production. But getting actual matter to improve a drama comes ahead of any incidental expense in taking the famous Fox films.

It is a typically Western drama that Mr. Walsh has prepared for the screen; one which will abound with thrills and be fraught with the atmosphere of the plains. It had not been Mr. Walsh's plan, however, to take the company to New Mexico, as a "location" had been decided upon in Southern California near the Mexican border.

This is today's great William Fox attraction at the Royal in six acts. It stars George Walsh, Doris Pawn and many other great Fox stars.

**"Peg O' the Ring" at Bijou.**

"Peg O' the Ring," at the Bijou today means packed houses all day long. The largest crowds seen in the Bijou in more than 12 months were delighted with the first great chapter last Tuesday. It is truly a serial superb, the serial wonderful, the serial spectacular and the serial different.

More than last week will witness today's performance, for it has been the talk of the town all the week. "Peg O' the Circus" is the greatest thing that those two sterling Universal favorites, Grace Cunard and Francis Ford, have ever done. It represents their master achievement. Not even in Lucile Love, their first great serial, in which they made moving picture history, did they excel the great acting and the great interest that they will work up as "Peg O' the Circus" proceeds on its way. Fifteen great weeks of pleasure promised all who follow it, and if you didn't start last week it is not too late today.

Edythe Roberts, pretty and fascinating, has the leading role opposite Harry Benham in "The Little Grey Mouse" a great two-reel Victor dramatic feature with human interest galore.

And there is a great special on today, "War Ridden Mexico" is the greatest aggregation of views of the Mexican frontier and the Texas border that have yet been brought to the United States, and there is a whole reel of it.

**Surprise at the Grand.**

A great surprise treat is in store for patrons of the Grand today. It is one of the greatest six-reel dramas ever produced, made 12 months ago by David W. Griffith, just before he started on "The Birth of a Nation," and starring in the leading role that genius of dramatic art, Henry Walthall. The title is "Home Sweet Home," and it has for its basis that old song, dear to every heart of the same name.

"Home Sweet Home," tells one of the sweetest stories ever filmed, and Henry Walthall in a strong dramatic role is tense, strong and powerful, human interest compelling at all times. It is one of the very greatest dramas that Henry Walthall ever appeared in and that is the reason the Grand management has gone away back and booked this old production. It has been considered one of the masterpieces of the screen, and directed by that genius of the directorial world, David W. Griffith, Grand patrons may expect one of the real treats of their lives.

Six great reels are taken to tell the sweet and compelling story of "Home Sweet Home," and you will not be tired for a single moment.

**SINGING CLASS DELIGHTS**

**Children from Odd Fellows' Home Pleases Whiteville Audience.**

(Special Star Correspondence).

Whiteville, N. C., July 31.—The singing class from the Odd Fellow's Home at Goldsboro appeared here Saturday night at the auditorium and delighted a comparatively large audience. They remained over through yesterday, the guests of the local Odd Fellows, and left this morning for Boardman where they sing tonight.

It is understood here this morning that the Waccamaw Lumber Company, at Bolton, will resume logging operations next Monday and the saw mill will start up two weeks thereafter. The mills have been closed down since the first of July.

## Indoor Life Makes Fat

**TRY OIL OF KORIEN TO KEEP WEIGHT DOWN, OR TO REDUCE SUPERFLUOUS FAT.**

People who are confined within doors and who are deprived of fresh, invigorating air and exercise must take precaution to guard against over-stoutness, as fat acquired by indoor life is unhealthy and a danger to the vital organs of the body. Lack of exercise in the fresh air is said to weaken the oxygen carrying power of the blood, so that it is unable to produce strong muscles and vitality and the formation of unsightly and unhealthy fat is the result.

If you are 15 or 20 pounds above normal weight you are daily drawing on your reserve strength and are constantly lowering your vitality by carrying this excess burden. Any persons who are satisfied in their own mind that they are too stout are advised to go to Elvington's Pharmacy or any good druggist and get a box of oil of korein capsules, and take one after each meal and one just before retiring at night.

Even a few days treatment has been reported to show a noticeable reduction in weight, improved digestion and a return of the old energy; footsteps become lighter and the skin less flabby in appearance as superfluous fat disappears.

Oil of korein is inexpensive, cannot injure, and helps the digestion. Any person who wants to reduce 15 or 20 pounds is advised to give this treatment a trial.

## A GOOD FRIEND

A good friend stands by you when in need. Wilmington people tell how Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test. Maggie Rivenbark endorsed Doan's over eight years ago and again confirms the story. Could you ask for more convincing testimony?

Maggie Rivenbark, 105 Dock St., Wilmington, says: "I suffered from a constant, dull ache in my back and loins. Some days I could hardly get about the house. The kidney secretions were too frequent in passage and highly colored. Mornings I felt tired and languid. I used several medicines, but nothing gave me much relief until I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Bellamy's Drug Store. They cured the back ache, cleared up the kidney secretions and regulated the action of my kidneys."—(Statement given February 25, 1908.)

On April 5, 1915, Miss Rivenbark said: "Whenever I notice any signs of kidney disorder, I take a few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills and they never fail to do me good."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy — get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Maggie Rivenbark has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.


ROYAL

William Fox Presents

George Walsh

—and—

Doris Pawn

—in—

"Blue Blood and Red"

A Picture of Life and Adventure, Showing Love and Romance Filmed With Perfection.

A RADICAL DEPARTURE FROM THE STRONG MELODRAMA OF THE AVERAGE FOX PRODUCTION.

SEE IT! IT'S DIFFERENT!

Adults 10c - Children 5c

GRAND

HENRY WALTHALL

With Superb Supporting Cast in One of the Masterpieces of the Film World.

"Home Sweet Home"

Directed by David W. Griffith IN SIX REELS.

PATHOS. THRILLS.

This is One of the Greatest Films Ever Made, and Has Been Booked in Response to Many Requests.

Adults 10c - Children 5c

BIJOU

"PEG O'THE RING"

Don't Miss the Second Great Chapter of the Greatest Serial Ever Filmed.

"THE LITTLE GREY MOUSE"

Edythe Roberts and Harry Benham, in a Great Two-Reel Drama.

"WAR RIDDEN MEXICO"

A Whole Reel of Views Along the Mexican Border and Interior—The Greatest Aggregation of War Views Yet Seen.

AN ALL-STAR BILL TODAY!

Groceries, Drugs and Extracts

In a large and varied stock.

Also Field Peas at a low price. 250,000 Cypress Culls Shingles, at $1.25.

A. B. Croom, Jr. Company

226 N. Water Street. WILMINGTON, N. C.

A REVELATION!

Was the Spontaneous and Unanimous Exclamation of the Hundreds Who Witnessed the First Performance of

"WHERE ARE MY CHILDREN?"

Never in the History of Wilmington Has Such Unanimity of Opinion Commended Any Moving Picture or Stage Production.

"MOST POWERFUL WEAPON"

"Where Are My Children" should be seen by every adult in Wilmington. It is the most powerful weapon yet raised against the cancerous sin that is gnawing at the vitals of our society."

FATHER L. J. BOUR, St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral.

"STRONGER THAN A SERMON"

"Where Are My Children" is a great and proper argument for the good of humanity. It is a powerful indictment against a vice that threatens society, and is stronger than a sermon."

JAMES A. SMITH, M. D.

"TRULY IMPRESSIVE"

"Where Are My Children" is a dignified, worthy and impressive presentment of a tragedy that should be near the heart of the universe. Truly it has been heralded as 'Humanity's greatest weapon against insidious crime."

MRS. CUTHBERT MARTIN.

"HANDLED WITH DIGNITY"

"Where Are My Children", a most delicate subject, has been handled with consummate skill; while powerful and sensational, it is dignified, and it should be shown in every city, town and hamlet in the country."

IREDELL MEARES, Esq.

PREACHERS, DOCTORS, LAWYERS AND THE MASSES OF ONE UNANIMOUS OPINION

More Than Three Hundred Wilmingtonians Volunteered Written Commendation After First Performance Yesterday Afternoon.

"I take pleasure in adding my unqualified endorsement to "Where Are My Children?" There is much to commend, much to excite earnest discussion. It is a serious contribution to a vital subject."

ADJUTANT YATES, Salvation Army.

"I sincerely hope every adult Wilmingtonian will see 'Where Are My Children?' It is along the lines that photoplays should advance, if they are to become a factor in the wholesome development of our country."

HON. P. Q. MOORE.

The Victoria Management Feels Highly Flattered by the Reception Tendered the Production, and Predicts Record-Breaking Crowds for the Entire Week.

FOUR PERFORMANCES TODAY: 3:30, 5:00, 8:00 and 9:30 P. M.

Special Orchestra Under Direction of Prof. Otto Milde, of Washington, D. C.

WILMINGTON SETS THE PACE FOR NORTH CAROLINA, PLAYING THIS ATTRACTION FIRST.

PRICES: Any Performance: - - FIRST FLOOR 35c - - BALCONY 25c

—None Under 18 Years of Age Admitted—

Cool Clothes

That Make Hot Days Feel Pleasant

Light Weight, Yet Dressy and Smart Garments, Made of

---PALM BEACH CLOTH

---COOL CLOTH and

---SILK.

Norfolk and Sack Coat Models Prices $7.50 and Up.

25% Reduction on All Straw Hats

The A. David Co.

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

GO WHERE OCEAN BREEZES BLOW

THE OCEANIC HOTEL

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N. C.

For Rates and Descriptive Booklet Address

C. E. HOOPER, MANAGER

20th Century Sanitary

WATER COOLER

None Others Comparable to Them

Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Chests, Refrigerators, of the very best quality made.

Our Assortment Is Complete.

WM. E. SPRINGER & COMP'Y

PURCELL BUILDING

August 1st

Deposits made at this Bank now and until August 2nd draw Interest from August 1st and receive four months' interest on December 1st.

Open an account if you haven't one. Get in fighting trim. Don't let your weaker spending tendencies defeat your purpose to WIN.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Wilmington, N. C.

Buffalo Lithia Springs Hotel

Located in the most delightful section of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, this famous health resort will, this season, be

Under Management MR. C. E. GRAHAM—

who has had many years' experience in the management of leading hotels in the east and south, will have charge, with a competent staff of heads, cooks and servants. All conditions combine to make Buffalo Lithia Springs the ideal summer resort. Those coming for treatment find in the curative waters a proved remedy for kidney and bladder troubles, while those seeking amusement may indulge in their favorite recreations.

On Norfolk Division of Southern Railway. Rates and full information on request.

Owned and operated by the

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER COMPANY, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia

# THE HOME CIRCLE PAGE

EDITED BY LILIAN CRAIGEN ADAMS

## Why You Should Not Sign Initials Only

THE hour of the post card fiend has arrived. From now until October amiable people will be bombarded with these missives. They will come from the uttermost parts of the earth, bearing some such banal message as "I wish you were with me;" and they will be signed only with the initials of the sender.

All this would be sufficiently innocent matter if it were not for those initials. The recipient of the card gives the picture of the Grand Canyon, or of the Yosemite Valley, which illuminates it, a cursory inspection and is about to put the thing in the waste-paper basket when those initials catch his eye.

"Who in the dickens is S. P. G.?" he asks himself.

It is not his cousin Mary Smith for she is at Banff, and there is some difference between S. P. G. and M. S., any way. It isn't his late cook because she cannot write; it is not the girl who used to live next door for she writes a perfectly unreadable hand and he has been able to decipher this.

It is not his grand-aunt Sarah who has gone to Bermuda because she would not spend a penny on him if he were dying.

He apostrophizes S. P. G. angrily. "Why couldn't you sign your name?" he asks. "Why should you think that people will recognize your silly initials the moment they see them?"

If he received a post card signed T. R. he would of course suspect from whom it came. One bearing the initials W. W. would also have a familiar look. But S. P. G.!

And he never discovers who S. P. G. is though he stays awake trying to guess for many nights. Somewhere in the world is a person of the name of G who wishes he were with her, but who she is or what her state he never knows. It isn't pleasant, as mysteries sometimes are; it's as irritating as trying to light a pipe in the wind.

"There should be a law to keep obscure people from signing only their initials," he growls. But there isn't, so what's the use?

### REFRIGERATOR CLOSET POPULAR.

The refrigerator closet is now a part of every new house that is built. The refrigerator closet is usually placed on the back porch and is plastered inside and out so that it is both frost proof and heat proof. In the new ones the floor is of cement and there is an open receptacle for ice so that the whole forms a cold storage plant. In old houses the closet that is built is usually made large enough to hold the refrigerator and also to act as a storage place for vegetables, canned and preserved fruits, and such things. In any case it renders it unnecessary to keep the refrigerator in the cellar, and so does away with that running up and down stairs which so tries the hearts of housekeepers.

## THE SILLY SEASON IS HERE

### And Evidence Of This Is Furnished By The Clothes Worn By Men And Women.

SUMMER is called the silly season and you wonder why, until, walking down a shopping street of your city, you come upon Mrs. Smythe arrayed as the lilies of the field. Mrs. Smythe is short; Mrs. Smythe is fat. Mrs. Smythe is not wise. And if she were she would dress always in black gowns with long lines and little puffiness.

And how is Mrs. Smythe dressed this morning? Why like a schoolgirl at the beach. Her skirt is a short one of duck; her blouse, a "sport" one, is very open at the throat to reveal a red and somewhat rough neck like a turkey's, if you were cruel enough to say so—and has elbow sleeves from which peep knobby elbows. These, however, are hidden now by the loudest of sweaters, all stripes and dots and dashes, which clings to the pudgy form of Mrs. Smythe, revealing every generous curve. On her somewhat large and flat feet are white sport shoes with flat heels, and her stockings are dotted and dashed to harmonize with her sweater. Her hat is a wide flapping one of grass straw with a painted parrot upon it.

"And what does Mrs. Smythe be re in the shopping district dressed as if for Atlantic City?"

Mrs. Smith is probably forty-eight years old. This exceedingly youthful costume makes her look at least sixty.

It is a truism that no face which shows age and experience should wear a picture hat above it. Mrs. Smythe's daughter might look well in the one she has on, the mother does not.

And what does Mrs. Smythe here in the shopping district at twelve noon dressed as if for Atlantic City? This is one of those puzzles which no one can solve. All that can be gathered from her general appearance is that she owns no full-length mirror. And every woman should own a full-length mirror. They are cruel things, but wholesome, and they keep their possessors from many an indiscretion.

Mrs. Smythe and her fellow women who walk the city's streets in costumes intended for country lanes, and for girls and not fat women even in country lanes, furnish some of the evidence that the silly season is upon us. But there are others.

For here is Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Brown is engaged in shopping because, as she tells everyone she meets, she has rented a camp in the Adirondacks for the summer and is going to it next week. Mrs. Brown is dressed as for a garden party. She wears a picturesque frock of flowered organdie with panniers and much lace; she wears pink silk stockings and white high-heeled shoes; she wears a broad black hat trimmed with a large bunch of pink ostrich plumes; around her neck is a boa of glistening fur which looks like cat, but may be the fox it is called. She languishes like Lydia as she selects cretonnes for hangings and cushions.

Mrs. Jones is at another counter. The day is warm, thus in a measure excusing Mrs. Smythe and Mrs. Brown and accusing Mrs. Jones. For the last-named lady wears a long coat of brilliant yellow material, which looks like velvet. Around her throat, tightly fastened, is a high collar of brown fox fur; on her head is a smart tailored hat of brown straw, and the veil, which goes with it, is tightly clamped under her chin. She wears brown shoes and brown silk stockings, and every woman who observes her stealthily admits reluctantly that she is smart looking, extremely so. But the clever ones notice also that Mrs. Jones, when no one is looking, wipes the perspiration from her brow and pants for breath in what may be called a furtive fashion. She is very modish to look at but she is paying for that privilege almost in blood.

There are, of course, sensibly dressed women seen in a morning's journey. Attractive women wearing the everlasting blue taffeta frock which is as neat and cool as it is commonplace; and tailor-made women in blue serge suits with pretty blouses; and women in linen suits, and women in linen one-piece things—cool, comfortable and sensible. But look where you will, and you will find Mesdames Smythe, Brown and Jones giving the populace a wrong impression of the commonsense of their sex.

There is no prettier picture than the summer girl when she is properly arrayed for the place which she occupies, and never were her opportunities to secure proper raiment greater than now. Whatever the critics may say, it is an attractive sight to see a long line of chairs on the porch of a summer hotel, occupied by white gowned women, hands busy with bits of fancy work, white shod feet ever and anon touching the floor to give rocking an impetus, pretty heads bent over work, and tongues keeping time to needles with tales of surgical operations and love affairs.

And what of the summer man? Oh you see him also on the city streets, white as to trousers, blue as to coat, indiscriminate as to necktie, wearing shoes that belong to the tennis court, and a hat that has no place outside a museum. The summer man has his idiosyncrasies also, for you see this is the silly season whatever anyone may say to the contrary.

## THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER SAYS

THAT the woman who does not give her family cherry pie for dessert at least once during the season of this fruit is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils. But the cherry pie to be most delicious should be a "deep" one, with no under crust to grow soggy and to cause indigestion. Use tart red cherries. Butter a small deep baking dish and fill with the stoned fruit. Sprinkle over it a cup of sugar and add a heaping tablespoonful of butter cut in bits and scattered over the top. Have ready pastry, roll and spread over the top, wet the edge and pinch into a ruffle against the edge of the dish. Stick all over with a fork and bake about forty minutes. The result will be a juicy and delicious dessert.

Deep apple pie made this way is just as good and should be flavored with a little lemon juice or vanilla. Epicures are agreed that to put nutmeg in apple pie is to commit sacrilege. Eat your deep apple pie with butter, sugar and cream as accompaniments and ambrosia were no more delicious. The apples, by the bye, should be sliced raw into the dish.

A nice dessert during the fruit season, is made by baking a sponge cake in a round pan and carefully cutting off the top. Hollow out the center and fill with whipped cream sweetened and flavored and mixed with one cup of mashed strawberries or of raspberries.

Corn is perhaps the favorite American vegetable, the Young Housekeeper thinks, so much of a favorite that she recalls the fact that when she went into Vian's, a celebrated restaurant in Paris, with several of her compatriots, on her last trip to that city, and was proffered some ears of Country Gentleman, the entire party turned with glee from the wonderful Globe artichokes and other delicacies that the French capital offered, to eat them, to the great amazement of the Parisians present.

Many Americans, however, do not cook corn properly, but boil it until it is hard and tough and therefore she gives here rules for this apparently simple process: Husk the ears, remove the silk with a vegetable brush so that it will all come off. Have a pot full of water boiling and boil the corn rapidly for five minutes. Remove from the water at once, place on a warmed plate, cover with a napkin and serve piping hot.

For those delectable things, corn fritters, take two cups of grated fresh corn. Grated, not cut off, mind you. Beat two eggs until light, add one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of salt, a dash of white pepper and three tablespoonfuls of flour and mix all well together. If the corn is dry add milk to make a batter that will bake easily on a griddle. Grease the hot griddle, put on a spoonful of the corn mixture at a time and brown slowly on both sides.

Escalloped corn may be made from the vegetable when it is becoming a little old. Score and cut from the cob four cups of corn, grease a baking dish with butter, line with breadcrumbs, add half the corn, dust with pepper and salt; add the other half of the crumbs and the remainder of the corn and dust with pepper and salt again. Pour a cup of milk over all and dot with a tablespoonful of butter. Bake twenty-five minutes in a hot oven.

## SEASONABLE JOTTINGS

CHECKS are still used for summer coats, although their vogue has lasted now, lo these many years.

But for once the plain colors are smarter—buff, gold, light brown and dust shades being among the favorites.

The perennial rose-colored one is still seen.

Velours de laine, fluffy, velvety, but of featherweight, is the favorite material for these very necessary wraps.

Capes appear on some of the coats, but she is indeed a salamander who will be able to stand this extra weight when summer really sets in.

Pink is very smart this summer. Many of the most expensive sweaters are in various shades of pink, hats are trimmed with pink ostrich tips, and sport suits of pink satin or silk jersey are worn by the rich and the great.

Bathing suits promise to be more sensational than ever before. Some fair bathers will wear short socks instead of stockings with theirs; and many of the suits will consist merely of short trousers or trunks of silk jersey, worn with a long, sleeveless, sweater-like garment, in imitation of men's suits.

Laced sandals which have a sort of spreading cuff at the top will be popular as footwear for the bather.

Black silk bags of the draw-string type are much used now. The handsomest of these are ornamented with steel or silver beads and are finished at the bottom with a heavy tassel of the same.

Flat bags of soft white leather ornamented with an embroidered bird or flower, are provided for use with white gowns.

As for the rose-trimmed hat—it is everywhere, and is worn alike by matron and maid, by debutante and grandmother.

Shoes of white wash leather are to be had at $6 the pair. Whether they will be satisfactory after laundering remains to be seen. All sorts have very long vamps which are far from becoming to the average foot.

## Matinee Parties The Thing

THE matinee party is the thing now, for when afternoons grow hot and uncomfortable, three o'clock, the favorite hour for winter functions, becomes drowsy time, and eleven a. m. takes its place in general favor.

There are nowadays, then, matinee musicals, matinee card parties, matinee tennis matches. There are only two sorts of functions, those which take place at ten, eleven or twelve a. m, and those which take place at night.

Morning card parties are often followed by simple luncheons. At one held recently the menu consisted of soft crabs, tomato salad, hot rolls, a cherry ice and sponge cake, and then everyone went home to nap—perchance to dream after that combination of foods.

## DAN CUPID STRIKES OUT AT THE BALL GAME

THEY were engaged. They had been engaged a matter of four or five months now, for the courtship had begun in the winter. Hence, they had never been to a baseball game together.

In fact she could recall but a time or two when she had witnessed a professional game. And she was as conversant with base-hits, double-plays and earned runs as he was with Georgette crepe, sport skirts and hand embroidery. He was a dyed-in-the-wool "fan."

As a matter of strict justice, perhaps, she might have insisted upon his familiarizing himself with dressmaking and its allied arts, since they would play a part in their married life equally as important as baseball. But she did not; for he was so eager to find in her a kindred soul of the diamond, a "fanette"—or whatever is the feminine of "fan." Also, she made the fatal mistake of not admitting to him beforehand that she knew nothing of the grand old American game.

All of which makes possible this sad, sad chronicle of what happened when, keen about sharing their every hope, interest, pleasure and pain with each other, they journeyed to the ball park the other afternoon.

For the first few innings all went well—for the good reason that she merely watched and kept silent; except, of course, for the pleasantries and small talk an engaged girl is supposed to have at her tongue's end for the edification of her fiance. He had supplied her with peanuts and had bought her a score-card which she made a pretense of understanding.

Presently she noticed an inclination on his part to avoid conversation; he seemed vastly more intent upon what was transpiring on the diamond than upon making her comfortable and keeping her amused. And she didn't exactly like it. Of course, it wasn't like drink, or cards or another woman but, all the same, it was far from pleasant to feel that her dear-devoted could forget her completely for so mundane a thing as a ball game.

Suddenly he sprang to his feet, yelling like a crazy man and waving his hat. Instinctively she was shocked—and almost ashamed of him. It was such a plebian display of enthusiasm; and though others around him were doing the same thing, she felt certain that any of her friends who might be present must necessarily single him out and, perforce, be amazed that she could have engaged herself to so—so—well, so nearly-coarse a man.

"Three strikes!" he shouted, turning a radiant countenance upon her. "He struck him out—and with the bases loaded! Some pitching! Some pitching!"

She agreed that it was—making a mental note to remember "three strikes"—and she smiled. Whereupon he beamed upon her beatifically and squeezed her elbow surreptitiously. Then he seized his pencil feverishly and made a mysterious mark on his score-card. After which, while the home team was coming in to bat, he fell upon the bag of peanuts with scant regard to his form of mastication. In his eyes was a faraway look.

"Oh," she exclaimed, feeling that she must say something, "oh, you mean that our—our pitcher made him—that big man—miss hitting the ball three times?"

He looked at her in surprise, and then smiled indulgently. "Sure! You bet he did! Greatest old pitcher in the league! Just buzzes 'em over and—"

"Then he must have made up with his wife," she trilled. "Isn't that grand!"

He stared at her blankly. "What—what—?"

"Mr. Smithers was out to the house the other night," she rambled on, "and he said—he knows an awful lot about baseball—he said that you can always tell by the way he pitches whether or not that pitcher has had a fuss with his wife the night before. Don't—don't you just despise a nagging woman who—"

"Zowie! Dig! Dig! Take second on it!" Again he was on his feet, raving like a lunatic. "Slide! Hit th' dirt! Slide!—Safe! Safe by a mile! 'At a boy! 'At a boy!"

"Will," she inquired gently, when he had resumed the edge of his seat again, "is that—that man who just fell down Mr. Busher? He is? Well, he certainly has deteriorated since he's been playing baseball. Why, he's a college man and I know several girls who say he's so refined and—and—well dressed and thoroughly the gentleman—and he looks just too tough for anything in that—Will, please don't shout that way—everybody's looking at you—and—"

"A single! Come on home! Come on—take a chance! Slide—slide—you—rummy—you—OUT! Goo-o-o-d-night! Back to the bushes for yours! You run like an ice wagon!"

"Will—please!"

He sat down and gazed at her reproachfully.

Two more innings were completed without either team scoring. And during them he was half-conscious of an irritating presence at his side that asked useless questions and kept him turning his head from her to the field and back again until the movement gave real promise of presenting a sound theory for the solving of the problem of perpetual motion. Also, he tried to bear in mind that he must restrain his enthusiasm—which isn't the way to see a ball game at all, at all!

On her part, the conviction was growing that a man who could forget her so completely couldn't really love her as he said he did. And further that this attentiveness of his—always so manifest at a dance or a tea or anywhere and always so delightful—must be rather much of a veneer, since it was most woefully lacking at the ball game.

Will flopped down into his seat and stared at her.

Just then something even worse happened. A man in front asked—asked nobody in particular, it seemed—asked how many hits Soakem had made so far.

"Three," spoke up the man sitting on her left.

"Oh, no, only two!" insisted Will, consulting his score-card.

The man looked at his card. "Humh!" he sneered. "I guess you call that last one an error, eh? Why—"

"Of course it was!" Will leaned forward and spoke in a really nasty tone. "That second baseman got both hands on it, didn't he! And he ought to had an easy out and—"

"Nothing of the kind! He only got one hand on it—and I bet the official scorer'll score it a hit! And—"

Back and forth, both men leaning forward and talking "across her," the argument waxed fast and furious. It stopped only when both of them sprang to their feet at the crack of the bat knocking out a three-bagger.

"He was willing to talk to this—this rude person on my left," she told herself pityingly, "but about all he's done when I've spoken to him is to grunt!"

The teams went into the ninth inning with the visitors one run ahead. They added one more in their half. Then the home team came to bat. A base-on-balls, a single and another base-on-balls filled the bases.

By this time Will wasn't even pretending to notice her. He was standing in his seat and fairly screaming. So was everybody else around her. She stood up and endeavored to look dignifiedly interested. The enthusiasm was really infectious, and she was beginning to not mind Will's display of it—if he only wouldn't carry it quite so far.

The next batter went out on a dinky pop-foul to the catcher; and the next sent a weak little fly to the short-stop. Two out—the bases loaded—and a hit would tie the score!

Pandemonium was raging about her, with Will on the crest of the wave. She essayed a cheer, a gentle one. She would enter in the spirit of the occasion—just to please him. She shouted "Hoo-ray!" and waved her hand.

One ball—two—three! (Will was dancing on his seat by this time).

One strike—two strikes—

As though by magic the cheering ceased—suddenly, right in the middle, without warning.

SHE KEPT ON!

Will flopped down into his seat and stared at her, mouth open and with a look of a dying gladiator on his face.

The batter had struck out—

—So had Dan Cupid!

## War Makes Perfume Scarce

THE war has dealt us of this country many a foul blow; it has raised the prices of the most unexpected commodities, and taken some necessities from us altogether, but Heaven be praised, the law of compensation is still in working order. For perfumes are scarce and growing scarcer.

There's said to be no attar of roses at all. Not that sweet scents are not delicious—in their places; it is only that women do not know how to use them. Nothing could be more delightful than a vague and elusive fragrance about the dress of a woman; but few of the perfumes used now can be classed as vague and elusive. They are very insistent and strong, indeed, and when they are worn in public and crowded places, and your olfactories are greeted with a mixture of lily-of-the-valley, violet, heliotrope, patchouli, and musk, you begin to believe that out of even the great evil of this war some good may come.

Perfumes are scarce, are they? Well, it is not bad news.

## *Little Fables of the Business World*

### When They Bite.

THERE was once a certain Young Man, and Another One. Both were Fishermen—but they didn't Fish in the Same Way. Bill, f'rinstance, was one of the Determined Kind. He'd have fished in the Bathtub, were that the only Available body of water; and he'd Fondly Hope that by some Hook and Crook an Eel or a Small One might manage to Wiggle through the Watermains and come out the Faucet.

He didn't care whether they were Biting or not when he went Fishing. And he didn't mind "Fisherman's Luck" at all. If he knew the Tide would be Just Right at, say, Three in the Afternoon, Bill would Hike for the River as Early as Six A. M. in the hopes of Catching an Early Bird of the Finny Tribe that might happen to be Headed Upstream ahead of his Fellows.

And Bill could sit All Day Long in the stern of a Boat with his Line dangling overboard, without so much as a Nibble, and be Happy. In fact, he used to Boast about it.

But Pete wasn't that kind of a fisherman. He Liked It just as much as Bill did. But when they weren't Biting, why Pete wasn't Fishing. He couldn't see any Sense to it. Sprawling out Amidships with his Hat pulled down over his Eyes, he'd Let the fish Alone until they were Ready to Investigate the Business End of his Line. He couldn't bear the Thought of Hanging On to his Rod when the Fish were Gliding By and Thumbing their Noses at him. Besides, it was a Waste of Time.

So, when these Two Pals went on their Fishing Trips, and there was Nothing Doing, Bill would Stick to his Knitting while Pete snoozed. And Bill was a Good Sentry. The minute the Fish began to be Curious he'd Give the Alarm. And Pete would Ya-a a few times, Pull his Hat down closer and Get In forty winks more. Then, when it looked like they really were Hungry, he'd get up and Get Busy.

And Bill Was a Good Sentry.

He was Some Angler, too; just as Good a one as Bill. And, somehow, he always seemed to Land the Big 'Uns. Poor Bill had carefully Nursed Along the few Small Ones he'd Snagged while Pete slept; but he'd throw them away as soon as the Big Boys began to Bite. All of which, be it noted, Pete set down as just so much Wasted Effort.

As a rule, too, when Evening came and they Pulled in their Lines, Pete would have as many Fish to Tote home as Bill had. Also, Pete was feeling a Whole Lot better than Bill did. He was ready to go to a Dance or Out with the Fellows, whereas the only thing that Looked Good to Bill was Home and Bed.

Wind on the Water, you know, does make one Awful Sleepy; and while a Fishing Rod doesn't Weigh much when you Heft it, it's apt to feel like a Telegraph Pole after you've been holding it by One End all day long. Likewise, Baiting a Hook is a Messy Business at best, and it's Surprising how often you have to Bend your Back in Doing It. All of which Things tended to put Bill on the Blink by nightfall. But Pete was just beginning to Wake Up.

Somehow, too, the Two Pals seemed to work that way in their Respective Businesses. Bill was the Plodder, the faithful, grinding Employe, who Hung on to his Job like Grim Death and almost fainted at the very thought of Losing it, or having to face any kind of a Change.

Pete couldn't See It that way at all. His idea was to Work like the Deuce when he was Working and not to Pretend to be when he Wasn't. Holding his Job didn't Worry him in the Least. He was looking for Results—and a Better One, all the time!

The Position of the Hands on the Clock were of No Concern to him; it was What he had Accomplished in the Day, even though he'd Crowd it all into the Last Hour before Closing Up time, that Counted.

Also, Pete had several "Lines" hanging out over the business waters, and he didn't put all of his Bait on one Hook. He kept his eye Peeled for the Tides, but when they weren't Due to Turn he didn't even think of them.

He wasted no time Fishing where there wasn't a Chance of Catching anything Worth While. With him it wasn't the Fishing that counted in his Scheme of Getting On in the World, but what he Caught.

Moral:—Go after them when they Bite!

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

## COTTON MARKET WAS QUIET

**Showed Tendency to Ease Off Slightly as Result of Scattering Liquidation.**

New York, July 31.—The cotton market was quiet today and showed a tendency to ease off slightly as a result of scattering liquidation for over the government report which is to be published tomorrow. December sold at 13.48 at the opening and eased off to 13.38, closing at 13.39, while the general list closed steady, net unchanged to four points lower. The opening was steady at an advance of 1 to 4 points in response to relatively firm cables, but prices soon turned easier with the market showing rather a reactionary tendency following the advances of last week. Aggressive selling was held in check by expectations that the government report would be under the 10-year average and uncertainty as to the development of slight disturbances reported south of Cuba and the low barometer running from Lower California to the Panama Canal. October eased off from 13.30 to 13.19 and January sold down from 13.50 to 13.43 or about 5 points under Saturday's closing figures, but the market steadied around this level and fluctuations during the afternoon were narrow and irregular with the close showing rallies of a point or two from the lowest.

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | —— | 13.02 | 13.02 | 13.06 |
| Oct. | 13.30 | 13.30 | 13.18 | 13.20 |
| Dec. | 13.47 | 13.48 | 13.38 | 13.39 |
| Jan. | 13.50 | 13.50 | 13.43 | 13.45 |
| March | 13.64 | 13.66 | 13.57 | 13.59 |

Spot cotton steady; middling uplands 13.20; sales 3,98. bales.

### THE PORT MOVEMENT.

New Orleans — Middling, 13.13; receipts, 2,924; exports, 4,360; sales, 490; stock, 105,803.

Galveston—Middling, 13.70; receipts, 8,989; stock, 63,171.

Mobile — Middling, 13.00; receipts, 907; stock, 14,052.

Savannah—Middling, 13.00; receipts, 304; sales, 1,350; stock, 66,306.

Charleston — Middling, 12¾; stock, 21,927.

Wilmington—Middling, 12⅝; receipts, 799; stock, 56,549.

Norfolk — Middling, 13.25; receipts, 757; exports, 5,303; sales, 19; stock, 34,348.

Baltimore—Stock, 2,000.

Boston—Middling, 13.25; receipts, 300; stock, 11,887.

Philadelphia — Middling, 13.45; receipts, 60; stock, 1,125.

New York—Middling, 13.20; receipts, 200; exports, 17,067; sales, 284; stock, 105,375.

Minor ports—Stock, 11,755.

Total today—Receipts, 15,240; exports, 26,739; stock, 494,298.

Total for week—Receipts, 21,897; exports, 60,506.

Total for season—Receipts, 7,687,989; exports, 6,038,291.

**Interior Movement.**

Houston — Middling, 13.55; receipts, 940; shipments, 1,562; sales, 702; stock, 23,239.

Memphis — Middling, 13.25; receipts, 1,344; shipments, 814; sales, 500; stock, 50,640.

Augusta — Middling, 12.94; receipts, 143; shipments, 274; sales, 270; stock, 48,557.

St. Louis—Middling, 13¼; receipts, 5,-156; shipments, 5,187; stock, 81,939.

Cincinnati — Receipts, 1,566; shipments, 1,105; stock, 14,761.

Little Rock—Middling, 13.38; stock, 7,444.

Dallas—Middling, 13.10.

Montgomery—Middling, 12.87.

Total today — Receipts, 9,179; shipments, 8,942; stock, 163,580.

### COTTON SEED OIL.

New York, July 31. — Renewed liquidation in September and selling on the weakness in lard put cotton seed oil down some 7 to 14 points early, but part of the loss was regained later on short covering and a little investment buying of new crop months in anticipation of a bullish cotton report tomorrow. Final prices were 2 to 8 points net lower; sales, 18,700 barrels; closed firm. Spot, 9.05 bid; January, 8.05@8.08; February, 8.05@8.15; March, 8.12@8.20; August, 9.13@9.15; September, 9.01@9.03; October, 8.49@8.50; November, 8.06@8.08; December, 8.05@8.09.

### NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.

New York, July 31. — Beeves—Easier. Steamers, 7.00@10.10; bulls, 5.00@7.25; cows, 3.75@7.00.

Calves—Strong. Veals, 9.50@13.75; culls, 8.00@9.00; grassers and skim milk calves, 7.50@8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Steady. Sheep: Ewes, 4.50@7.25; culls, 4.00; lambs, 10.00@11.75; culls, 9.00.

Hogs—Steady, at 10.35@10.50; roughs, 8.75.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 31.—Hogs—Weak. Bulk, 9.45@10.00; light, 9.50@10.05; mixed, 9.15@10.05; heavy, 9.05@10.05; rough, 9.05@9.20; pigs, 7.65@9.40.

Cattle — Weak. Native beef cattle, 6.90@10.40; stockers, 5.00@8.00; cows and heifers, 3.50@9.25; calves, 8.50@12.00.

Sheep—Weak. Wethers, 6.75@8.25; ewes, 3.50@7.65; lambs, 7.25@11.00.

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON

**Market Stood at Small Decline, Prompted by Better Weather.**

New Orleans, July 31.—The cotton market stood at a small decline today on selling prompted by the better weather conditions over the belt. The coming condition report from the government tomorrow went far to restrict trading.

A part of the list showed an advance of three points on the opening, but soon after the call prices were at a net loss of 4 to 6 points. By noon the market was 7 points down. In the afternoon there was a reaction of a few points, but the close was steady at a net loss of 5 to 7 points.

Rains in Texas were considered highly favorable to the growth of the crop and strengthened the bearish feeling. Closing bid: August 12.92; October 13.00; December 13.17; January 13.27; March 13.45.

Spot cotton steady, quotations revised, middling unchanged.

Sales on the spot 450 bales; to arrive 40; middling 13.13.

## WHEAT SOMEWHAT EASIER

**Cooler Weather Has Effect Upon Market During Most of Session—Oats, Lower.**

Chicago, July 31 — Cooler weather, which tended to dispel fears of increased damage to the spring crop, made the wheat market today somewhat easier during most of the session. The close was unsettled. September, 1.21@1.21⅛, and December, 1.24¾@⅞; with the market as a whole ¾c. off to ¼c. up, as compared with Saturday's finish. In corn the outcome was unchanged to one cent lower; oats lost ⅛@⅜ to 1c., and provisions showed a set back of 7½@10 to 70.

Close:

Wheat—September, 1.21⅛; December, 1.24¾.

Corn — September, 78½; December, 67½.

Oats — September, 40⅞; December, 43¼.

Pork—July, 25.05; September, 24.60.

Lard — September, 12.62; October, 24.60.

Lard — September, 12.62; October, 12.62.

Ribs—September, 13.40.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2 red, new, 1.23@1.27; No. 3, red, new, 1.21½@1.24; No. 2, hard, new, 1.21¼@1.23½; No. 3, hard, new, 1.17@1.18⅞.

Corn—No. 2, yellow, 82½@83¼; No. 4, yellow, 80@81½; No. 4, white, 80@81.

### MARINE.

**Cleared.**

Str. Cherokee, Bunnell, Georgetown, C. J. Becker, agent.

### MARINE DIRECTORY.

**List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.**

**Steamers.**

Str. Ovid (Br.), 2,686 tons, Egan, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 3,288 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

### WILMINGTON MARKETS.

(Quoted Daily by teh Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, July 31.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—43¾c.

ROSIN—$5.75 and $5.75.

TAR—$2.60-11c.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Nominal.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 37¾c; rosin, $2.65, $2.55; tar, $1.70-8c.; crude turpentine, $2.50, $2.50, $1.50.

**RECEIPTS.**

Spirits Turpentine .....(—)

Rosin .....(—)

Tar .....(—)

Crude Turpentine .....(—)

Receipts—Same day last year: Spirits turpentine, 5 casks; rosin, 9 barrels; tar, 33 barrels; crude turpentine, 4 barrels.

**COTTON MARKET.**

Market—12¾; quotations same day last year, Nominal.

Receipts—799 bales; same day last year, 5 bales.

Total receipts since August 1st, to date, 208,372 bales.

Total receipts to same date last year, 277,592 bales.

### BY RIVER AND RAIL.

**Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at This Port Yesterday.**

Wilmington, N. C., July 31.

Atlantic Coast Line—799 bales cotton.

Total—799 bales cotton.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, July 30.)

SWEET POTATOES — Yams, 60c. to 65c. bushel.

IRISH POTATOES—80c.

CORN—$1.90 to $1.95 per sack.

BEEF—Native dressed, 9c. to 11c.; good demand.

PORK—Small, 10c. to 11c. per pound.

WOOL—Burry, 20c.; first class washed wool, 35c.

HIDES — Green salt, 13c. to 14c.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 19c. to 20c.; sides and shoulders, 15c. to 16c. per pound; good demand.

BEESWAX—Firm, 25c per pound; good demand.

POULTRY—Chickens, grown, 50c. to 55c.; spring, 20c. to 30c. head.

EGGS—19c. to 20c. dozen.

### WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, July 30. — North Carolina Peanuts—Market, steady. Fancy hand picked, 70c; No. 1 machine picked, 65c per bushel.

Virginia Peanuts—Market, steady. Jumbos, 60c; fancy hand picked, 55c; No. 1, machine picked, 50c per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—Market steady; No. 1, small, machine picked, 80c; Jumbos, 75c per bushel.

### PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., July 30.—Spanish—Farmers' stock—Market price $1.00 per bu.

Virginias—Farmers' stock — Market, quiet. Jumbo, 3¾c. per lb.; Fancy hand picked, 3½c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3¼c. per lb.; Prime, 3c. per lb.; Shelling stock, 2½c. to 2¾c. per lb.

### NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 31. — Mercantile paper, 4; sterling, sixty day bills, 4.71⅛; demand, 4.75⅛; cables, 4.76⅛; bar silver, 64⅛; Mexican dollars, 49½; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, irregular; time loans, weak; sixty adys, 3@3¼; ninety days, 3¼@3½; six months, 3¾@4; call money, steady; ruling rate, 2¼.

### SAVANNAH NAVAL STORES.

Savannah, July 31. — Turpentine, quiet, 43½; sales, none; receipts, 372; shipments, 577; stock, 14,762.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 1,269; receipts, 1,324; shipments, 2,616; stock, 69,916. Quote: A, B, 6.00; C, D, 6.10; E, 6.20; F, G, 6.40; H, I, K, M, N, 6.50; W G, 6.55; W W, 6.75.

## DEALINGS IN STOCKS LIGHT

**So Much so as to be Devoid of Significance—An Exclusive Traders' Session.**

New York, July 31.—Dealings were so light in the stock market today as to be devoid of significance. Total transactions amounted to scarcely 225,000 shares, of which the first hour furnished about 40 per cent. Traders had the session entirely to themselves.

There were few surface indications of investment inquiry although August interest and dividend disbursements of fully $150,000,000 will represent the largest sum ever disbursed for that month. Politics, crop news and labor troubles formed the basis of languid discussion. Advices from the west and northwest told of further deterioration of what and corn, damage to the latter staple being estimated at 40 to 50 per cent. Rails were negligible, aside from a sagging tendency in Canadian Pacific and its affiliated lines, partly retrieved in the covering movement of the final hour.

Shipping stocks were consistently strong, as were motors and accessories, with the notable exception of Willys-Overland. Munitions and related equipments together with United States Industrial Alcohol ranged one to almost three points higher, but the gain of 17 points in American Brake shoe preferred was without definite explanations. Metals were retarded by heaviness in Kenncott Copper which made its lowest price of the year, but United States Steel was firm.

Bonds were irregular on small dealings. Total sales, par value, $2,780,000. United States bonds unchanged on call.

### NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allis-Chalmers | 21¾ |
| American Beet Sugar | 89 |
| American Can | 55¾ |
| American Car and Foundry | 58¾ |
| American Cotton Oil | 52 |
| American Locomotive | 66½ |
| American Smelting | 94 |
| American Sugar | 109 |
| American Tel. and Tel | 129¼ |
| American Tobacco | 224 |
| American Zinc | 33½ |
| Anaconda Copper | 78⅝ |
| Atchison ex-div | 102 |
| Atlantic Coast Line | 110½ |
| Baldwin Locomotive | 70½ |
| Baltimore and Ohio | 85⅝ |
| Bethlehem Steel | 435 |
| Canadian Pacific | 177 |
| Central Leather | 54¼ |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 60½ |
| Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul | 94⅞ |
| Chicago, R. I. and Pac. Ry | 19⅝ |
| Consolidated Gas | 133¼ |
| Corn Products | 13⅞ |
| Crucible Steel | 68⅝ |
| Erie | 34⅝ |
| General Electric | 169 |
| Great Northern, pfd | 117⅛ |
| Great Northern Ore Ctfs | 35 |
| Goodrich | 72⅞ |
| Illinois Central | 103 |
| Int. Mer. Marine, pfd. ctfs | 88 |
| Kansas City Southern | 24 |
| Lehigh Valley | 77¼ |
| Louisville and Nashville | 127½ |
| Liggett and Meyers | 258 |
| Lorillard Co | 230 |
| Maxwell Motors | 81¼ |
| Missouri, Kan. and Tex., pfd | 11¼ |
| Missouri Pacific | 5¼ |
| Mexican Petroleum | 98¼ |
| National Lead | 63⅛ |
| New York Central | 103 |
| N. Y., N. H. and Hartford | 58½ |
| Norfolk and Western | 128 |
| Northern Pacific | 110½ |
| Pennsylvania | 56½ |
| Reading | 95¾ |
| Rep. Iron and Steel | 47¾ |
| Seaboard Air Line | B. 15¼ |
| Seaboard Air Line, pfd | 37½ |
| Sloss-Sheff. Steel and Iron | B. 41 |
| Studebaker Corp | 127⅝ |
| Southern Pacific | 97⅝ |
| Southern Railway | 22½ |
| Southern Railway, pfd | 67½ |
| Tennessee Copper | 25⅝ |
| Texas Co | 195 |
| Texas and Pacific | 11½ |
| Union Pacific | 136⅜ |
| United Fruit | 156¾ |
| United States Rubber | 52¼ |
| United States Steel | 86⅝ |
| United States Steel, pfd., ex div | 116½ |
| Utah Copper | 76½ |
| Virginia Caro. Chem | 39⅝ |
| Va. Iron, Coal and Coke | 41 |
| Wabash, pfd., "B" | 26½ |
| Western Union | 92⅞ |
| Westinghouse Electric | 57⅞ |

### NEW YORK PROVISIONS.

New York, July 31. — Sugar, raw, firm; centrifugal, 6.27; molasses, 5.50; refined, firm.

Butter—Firm.

Cheese—Firm.

Coffee—Spot, quiet. Rio, No. 7, 9½; Santos, No. 4, 10½.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, July 31. — Cotton, spot, good middling, 8.35; middling, 8.19; low middling, 8.03; sales, 5,000; 300 for speculation and export. Receipts, 30,000. Futures, steady. Official noon closing: July, 8.06½, value; July and August, 8.06, value.

### DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, July 31. — Values of raw silk advanced today and the demand continues large. Cotton goods were stronger with reports of a larger export trade in some lines. New lines of men's wear opened briskly. July closed as a strong month in dry goods.

### MOURNS LOSS OF ATTIC

**Modern Builders Have No Regard for Ancient Traditions.**

(From the Kansas City Star.)

A very modern indictment against the architects and builders of this town has been returned by a young married couple who have spent considerable time looking for a home. They report the incredible fact that there are no attics in the newer classes of houses, or very few. Where the attic ought to be there are finished rooms with regular floors, papered walls and lighting fixtures.

To the philosophic mind this is a state of affairs, of the gravest moment, for in the swift-moving tide of American life that has swept away so many of the moorings of the home and family the attic was about all that was left to tie to. Not everybody can have ancestors, portraits, family skeletons and the other things that go with lineage, but all can have an attic if they will make a stand for it and not allow a mere style in houses to deprive them of their rights. An attic is the nearest substitute for a family tree that has been discovered. It takes only a few generations to furnish it with mementos that constitute a complete genealogical history of the occupants of the house. And these are the things—like portraits and skeletons—that go to preserve family pride.

No man can go into the attic and see the first copper-toed boots he wore as a boy hanging to the rafters without feeling some sort of stir within him. He cannot see the remains of his grandmother's hoopskirts without feeling somehow that there is a connecting link between him and the history of his country. As for the padded silk brocaded vest his grandfather wore on his wedding day, it is a patent of respectability equal to a suit of armor—besides looking a good deal like one.

### THE WEATHER.

**United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.**

August 1, 1916.

Meteorological data for the day ending at 8 P. M.:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 74 degrees; at 8 P. M., 76 degrees; maximum, 82 degrees; minimum, 72 degrees; mean, 77 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00 inch; rainfall for the month, to date, 10.83 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M. yesterday, 23.5 feet; falling.

### THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina: Fair Tuesday, Wednesday fair in east, showers in west portion.

**The Port Calendar, Aug. 1, 1916.**

Sun rises .....7:23 A. M.

Sun sets .....7:13 P. M.

Day's length .....13 hrs. 50 min.

### THE TIDES.

| | High water. A.M. | P.M. | Low water. A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilmington | 11:04 | 11:24 | 6:37 | 6:45 |
| Southport | 9:05 | 9:21 | 3:20 | 3:24 |
| Masonboro Inl | 8:54 | 9:10 | 3:00 | 3:04 |

### WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS

August 1, 1916.

| STATIONS: | Temperature: Weather at 8 P. M. | Highest today. | Lowest Last night. | Precipitation at 8 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene | pt cldy | 92 | 68 | .0 |
| Asheville | clear | 82 | 68 | .0 |
| Atlanta | cldy | 90 | 70 | .0 |
| Augusta | cldy | 86 | 70 | .0 |
| Baltimore | cldy | 94 | — | .0 |
| Birmingh | clear | 90 | 72 | .0 |
| Boston | cldy | 92 | 72 | .0 |
| Charleston | cldy | 84 | 74 | .0 |
| Charlotte | pt cldy | 88 | 70 | .0 |
| Chicago | cldy | 82 | 82 | .0 |
| Galveston | clear | 86 | 76 | .26 |
| Jacksonv. | cldy | 84 | 74 | .0 |
| Memphis | cldy | 94 | 78 | .0 |
| Mobile | cldy | 94 | 76 | .06 |
| Montgomery | cldy | 90 | 72 | .0 |
| New Orl | pt cldy | 92 | 76 | .0 |
| New York | cldy | — | 72 | .0 |
| Oklahoma | pt cldy | 98 | 74 | .0 |
| Palestine | clear | 94 | 78 | .0 |
| Pittsburg | rain | 90 | 76 | .0 |
| Raleigh | cldy | 86 | 66 | .0 |
| Savannah | cldy | 86 | 72 | .0 |
| Shreveport | clear | 96 | 76 | .0 |
| St. Louis | cldy | 98 | 80 | .0 |
| Washing'n | cldy | 90 | 72 | .0 |


# KINKY HAIR

Exelento Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Gentlemen: Before I used your Exelento Quinine Pomade my hair was short, coarse and nappy, but now it has grown to 32 inches long, and is so soft and silky that I can do it up any way I want to. I am sending you my picture to show you how pretty Exelento has made it. SALLIE KEKO.

Don't let some fake Kink Remover fool you. You really can't straighten your hair until it is nice and long. That's what

**EXELENTO QUININE POMADE**

does, removes Dandruff, feeds the Roots of the hair, and makes it grow long, soft and silky. After using a few times you can tell the difference, and after a little while it will be so pretty and long that you can fix it up to suit you. If Exelento don't do as we claim, we will give your money back.

Price 25c by mail on receipt of stamps or coin.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Write for particulars.

EXELENTO MEDICINE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**BRAY BROTHERS**
STOCKS & BONDS
GREENSBORO, N. C.

**WE OFFER**

10 shares Greensboro Loan & Trust Co., Greensboro, N. C.
16 shares Dixie Fire Insurance Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Prices and Information On Application. Write Us a Line

WE BUY WHOLE ISSUES OF BONDS, WRITE US WHAT YOU HAVE FOR SALE.



**HARPER LINE STEAMERS**

SUMMER SCHEDULE.
Effective June 4th, 1916.
DAILY

Leaves Wilmington for Carolina Beach and Southport, 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leaves Southport, 11:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

SUNDAY SCHEDULE:

Leaves Carolina Beach Pier 6 P. M.

Leaves Southport, 11:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leaves Carolina Beach Pier 12:30 and 6:00 P. M.

Please ship freight on 9:00 o'clock boat.

J. B. FOX, Agent.

je1-2mo.



**Atlantic Coast Line**

"The Standard Railroad of the South."

# Excursion Fares

FROM WILMINGTON

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

| | |
|---|---|
| WASHINGTON | $16.00 |
| BALTIMORE | $18.00 |
| PHILADELPHIA | $22.80 |
| NEW YORK | $26.00 |
| BOSTON (Via Norfolk) | $30.50 |
| ASHEVILLE, N. C. | $14.05 |
| WAYNESVILEE, N. C. | $15.35 |
| LAKE TOXAWAY, N. C. | $15.75 |
| BREVARD, N. C. | $14.95 |
| HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. | $14.05 |
| SALUDA, N. C. | $13.50 |
| TRYON, N. C. | $13.20 |

Tickets on sale every day until Sept. 30, good to stop over; limited returning until Oct. 31.

**$9.00—Black Mountain and Ridge Crest.**

Account Summer Schools and Conferences. Tickets will be sold August 1st, 4th, 14th, 15th, 22nd, limited to midnight of seventeenth day following, but not including date of sale.

**$20.70—Monteagle and Sewanee, Tenn.**

Account Monteagle Assembly and Music Festival. Tickets will be sold August 5, 7, 10, 11 and 12, limited returning until Sept. 5.

**$44.60—Shreveport, La.**

Account Southern Cattlemen's Association. Tickets will be sold August 12, 13 and 14, limited returning until August 22.

**$10.90—Savannah, Ga.,**

Account Grand Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Tickets on sale August 12, 13 and 14; limited returning until August 31.

**$22.30—Philadelphia, Pa.**

Account National Convention, Grand Lodge, I. B. P. O. E. (colored). Tickets will be sold August 19, 20 and 21, limited returning until August 30.

**$20.30—Nashville, Tenn.**

Account Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. Tickets will be sold August 25, 26 and 27, limited returning until September 10.

**$10.90—Savannah Ga.**

Account National Baptist Convention (Colored). Tickets will be sold September 4 and 5, limited returning until September 14.

**$18.30—Chattanooga, Tenn.**

Account Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. Tickets will be sold September 14, 15, 16 and 17, limited returning until September 27.

**$33.05—Cleveland, Ohio.**

Account Annual Convention, Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Tickets will be sold October 1, 2 and 3, limited returning until Oct. 12.

**Proportionate Fares from Other Points on the ATLANTIC COAST LINE, "The Standard Railroad of the South."**

'Phone 160.

FIFTEEN-DAY EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
—Thursday, August 3rd, 1916—
—via—
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South.
$11.50 —— ROUND TRIP —— $11.50
FIFTEEN DAYS AT AMERICA'S GREATEST SEASHORE RESORT.
THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS FROM RALEIGH and DURHAM.

Tickets only on sale Thursday, Aug. 3rd

Passengers will use regular train No. 131 in to Greensboro, and special train from Greensboro.

Tickets will be good returning on all regular trains within fifteen days.

Stop-overs permitted on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Can also make side trip to New York at small cost.

Make Your Pullman Reservations Now.

For reservations and further detailed information, address

J. O. JONES,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
jy25-10t Raleigh, N. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South.
New Sleeping Car Line
Between
Greensboro and Raleigh
And Extension of Sleeping Car Between Winston-Salem and Morehead City and Beaufort.
Effective Sunday, June 25th, 1916.

Southern Railway announces inauguration new Sleeping Car Line between Greensboro and Raleigh, and extension of the present Winston-Salem-Raleigh Sleeping Car to Morehead City and Beaufort, making Winston-Salem-Morehead City-Beaufort Sleeping Car Line. The Winston-Salem-Morehead City-Beaufort car to be handled in connection with Norfolk Southern Railway from Goldsboro.

For details, address

J. O. JONES,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
je29-tf Raleigh, N. C.


Read Star Business Locals.


# ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective July 2, 1916. Time Not Guaranteed.

| DEPARTURES | TO AND FROM | ARRIVALS: |
|---|---|---|
| No. 90 3:40 A.M. Daily except Sunday. | Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. | No. 91 1:15 A.M. Daily except Monday. |
| No. 51 5:30 A.M. Daily. | Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia open to receive outbound passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied, inbound, until 7:00 A. M. | No. 50 12:20 A.M. Daily. |
| No. 64 5:15 A.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only. | Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations. | No. 65 6:15 P.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only. |
| No. 48 8:40 A.M. Daily. | Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Parlor cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains having Pullman service. | Daily No. 49 6:05 P.M. |
| No. 53 8:45 A.M. Daily. | Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford. Parlor cars between Wilmington and Greensboro. | No. 52 3:00 P.M. Daily. |
| No. 62 3:25 P.M. Daily Except Sunday. | Jacksonville, Newbern and intermediate stations. | No. 63 12:50 P.M. Daily Except Sunday. |
| No. 55 3:45 P.M. Daily. | Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. Sleeping cars daily between Wilmington and Asheville. | No. 54 12:50 P.M. Daily. |
| No. 57 6:20 P.M. Sunday only. | Chadbourn, Conway and intermediate points. Excursion train. | No. 58 9:15 A.M. Sunday only. |
| No. 59 6:30 P.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Sunday only. | Fayetteville and Intermediate stations. | No. 60 10:15 A.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Sunday only. |
| No. 42 6:45 P.M. Daily. | Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk. | No. 41 9:50 A.M. Daily. |
| No. 68 7:30 P.M. Sunday only. | Newbern and Intermediate points. Excursion train. | No. 69 10:15 A.M. Sunday only. |

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.



# SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1916

## WEEK - DAYS

| Lv. "Electric Centre" | Lv. Beach. |
|---|---|
| 6.15 A. M. | 6.05 A. M. |
| 6.55 A. M. | 7.10 A. M. |
| 7.25 A. M. | 7.40 A. M. |
| 8.00 A. M. and every half hour thereafter until | 8.15 A. M. and every half hour thereafter until |
| 5.30 P. M. | 5.45 P. M. |
| 6.10 P. M. | 6.20 P. M. |
| 6.30 P. M. and every half hour thereafter until | 6.50 P. M. 7.15 P. M. and every half hour thereafter until |
| 11.00 P. M. | 11.45 P. M. |
| 12.10 A. M. | |

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

Lumina Specials will stop at 5th, 7th and 9th Sts., in Wilmington, and at Lumina.

BUSINESS MEN'S EXPRESS

Leaving Lumina daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 A. M., leaving Front and Princess streets daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 6:10 P. M., stopping at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

FREIGHT

| Lv. Wilmington | Lv. Beach. |
|---|---|
| 6.00 A. M. | 7.05 A. M. |
| 9.30 A. M. | 12.15 P. M. |
| 3.30 P. M. | 6.15 P. M. |
| 7.00 P. M. | 8.15 P. M. |

Freight Depot open daily, except Sunday, from 8:00 A. M. until 1:00 P. M., and from 2:00 P. M. until 7:00 P. M.

Freight Depot Telephone, No. 96.

## SUNDAYS

| Lv. "Electric Centre" | Lv. Beach. |
|---|---|
| 7.00 A. M. | 6.40 A. M. |
| 8.30 A. M. and every half hour thereafter until | 7.45 A. M. 9.15 A. M. and every half hour thereafter until |
| 11.00 P. M. | 11.45 P. M. |
| 12.10 A. M. | |

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

Lumina Specials will stop at 5th, 7th and 9th Sts., in Wilmington and at Lumina.

FREIGHT

| Lv. Wilmington | Lv. Beach. |
|---|---|
| 11.00 A. M. | 12.15 P. M. |

Freight Depot open 10 to 11 A. M.

Freight Depot Telephone, No. 96.



J. B. McCABE & CO.,

Certified Public Accountants

Room 815 Murchison Bank Bldg.
'Phone: 996. WILMINGTON, N. C.



# CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.

**New York to Wilmington**

S. S. Cherokee ....Thursday, July 27th
S. S. Cherokee ....Monday, August 8th

**Wilmington to Georgetown**

S. S. Cherokee ....Saturday, July 29th
S. S. Cherokee, Wednesday, August 9th

**Wilmington to New York**

S. S. Cherokee ..Thursday, August 3rd
S. S. Cherokee....Monday, August 14th

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36 N. R., New York



# SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South.
Effective May 28th, 1916.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM WILMINGTON:

No. 13—3:55 P. M.—Train for Charlotte and Intermediate Points. PULLMAN PARLOR CAR, WILMINGTON TO CHARLOTTE.

THROUGH DAILY PULLMAN SERVICE WILMINGTON TO ATLANTA — ALL STEEL CARS. ON FRIDAYS, THROUGH SLEEPER TO BIRMINGHAM.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Train for Charlotte and Intermediate Points. SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE. Open at 10:00 P. M., for Passengers.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS AT WILMINGTON:

No. 14—12:40 P. M.—Train from Charlotte and Intermediate Points. PULLMAN PARLOR CAR BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND WILMINGTON.

THROUGH DAILY PULLMAN SERVICE ATLANTA TO WILMINGTON — ALL STEEL CARS. THROUGH SLEEPER FROM BIRMINGHAM SATURDAY.

No. 20—12:10 A. M.—Train from Charlotte and Intermediate Points. SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND WILMINGTON. PASSENGERS MAY REMAIN IN SLEEPER UNTIL 7:00 A. M.

For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Agent, Orton Building. 'Phone 178.

R. W. WALLACE, C. T. A.
H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A.
Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.



# Attractive Low Round Trip Fares

—VIA—

# SOUTHERN RAILWAY

$17.45 GOLDSBORO, N. C., to LYTLE, Ga. (near Chattanooga), and return, account National Military Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. Tickets on sale during April, May, June, July and August. See ticket agent for limits and other information.

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES FROM ALL other points, on same basis.

THE SOUTHERN SERVES THE SOUTH

O. F. YORK, T. P. A.,
mh16-tf Raleigh, N. C.



# Str. A. P. HURT

Wilmington to Fayetteville
AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

Freight and Passenger

SAILINGS: TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 5:30 P. M.

PLANTERS' STEAMBOAT CO.,
S. M. King, Gen. Mgr.
'Phone 820. Wharf Foot of Chestnut st.

# PEOPLE ARE PRAYING AND GOING TO CHURCH

### Says Mountain People Have Taken Floods as Warning

**State Official Receives Letter Written From a Different Viewpoint—Several New Corporations —Charleston Rate Case.**

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 31.—A letter declared to be written from a new and most interesting viewpoint relative to the terrible Western Carolina floods came to a State official today and he permits the publication of excerpts that treat the "cause and effect" of the frightful disaster. It is writted by a resident right in one of the worst flood centers. It reads:

"It was perfectly awful in our part of the country. The water came up to the edge of our yard, swept out our garden and part of the corn. The landslides were awful to look upon.

"While the destruction was awful, it was the mighty hand of God and for our good. The people around here have most all taken it as a warning and are beginning to pray and go to church. I am willing to suffer my part if it will cause people to get nearer the Lord. And I feel that it was sent to bring us nearer to Him. I have been thinking for quite a while that some trouble was coming, for people are so careless about their souls. A great part of the folks around here would not go to church and help the cause of Christ, not even help pay the preacher. So God has taken their crops and stopped business hereabouts. I tell you it is a fearful thing to neglect duty and the Bible teaches that wickedness will bring about such destruction and that Christians will be chastized for neglecting duty.

"Our good roads are torn up and bridges gone. We sat on our porch and saw barns and shocks of small grain float by—a sight sad indeed to look upon—and the rains still falling and the water rising so fast. The high water reached four or five houses around here and the people had to get out. One neighbor had all his books ruined in the house except his Bible and Testament and they were perfectly dry and unharmed. Isn't it wonderful?"

Major W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, left today for his plantation at Iron Station, sixteen miles from Charlotte, where one hundred acres of bottom land crops, especially corn, are said to be ruined. He has not seen his place since the flood. He will stop at Indian Trail, Union county, to deliver an address on "Co-operation" in connection with a two-days' meeting that the farmers of that section are to hold this week.

**New Corporations.**

New corporations were chartered today as follows:

The Star Fish Co. (Inc.), of Morehead City, capital $100,000 authorized and $10,000 subscribed W. D. Wade, E. H. Gorham and others for a general fisheries and oystering business.

The Gate City Picture Co., Greensboro, capital $5,000 authorized and $1,000 subscribed by Julian Price and others for a general photographic film business.

The Klison Hosiery Co. (Inc.), of Connelly Springs, capital $75,000 authorized and $10,500 subscribed by S. J. Ervin, Morganton; J. C., E. J. and D. P. Hudson, Connelly Springs, and Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Valdese, and others.

The LaFayette Manufacturing Co., of Fayetteville, capital $50,000 authorized and $2,500 subscribed by J. H. Culbreth, W. A. Vanstory and others for general woodworking and furniture manufacturing.

The Hollingsworth Clothing Co., Newton, capital $25,000 authorized and $5,000 subscribed by J. W. Hollingsworth and others.

The Carolina Motor Supply Co., of Greensboro, capital $25,000 authorized and $12,000 subscribed by J. B. Harris and others.

**The Charleston Case.**

Secretary A. J. Maxwell, of the Corporation Commission is just back from Charleston where he went with Hon. Cameron Morrison and others for the hearing before a representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case Charleston fertilizer manufacturers have brought alleging that North Carolina intrastate rates on fertilizers, which are 20 per cent. lower than interstate rates for like hauls, constitute an undue discrimination against interstate shipments for like hauls. The North Carolina commission and other interests are insisting that the difference complained of is not an undue discrimination and that if there is a difference that should be adjusted the adjustment should come from a lowering of the interstate rates and not by raising the North Carolina intrastate rates. The case is on all-fours with the Royster case from Norfolk in which the complainants have moved for a dismissal of the proceeding by the Interstate Commission.

## ADDRESS OF HUGHES IN ACCEPTING NOMINATION

(Continued from Page Eight)

the resources of our voluntary charitable organizations were most severely taxed. What ground is there for expecting better conditions when the unhealthy stimulus of the war has spent its force and our industries and workingmen are exposed to the competition of an energized Europe?

It is plain that we must have protective, upbuilding policies. It is idle to look for relief to the Democratic party which as late as 1912 declared in its platform that it was "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal government, under the constitution, had no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue." We are told in its present platform that there have been "momentous changes" in the past two years, and hence, repudiating its former attitude, the Democratic party now declares for a "nonpartisan tariff commission." But have the "momentous changes" incident to the European war changed the Constitution of the United States? It is proposed to use a tariff commission to frame a tariff for revenue only? Is the opposing party ready to confess that for generations it has misread the Constitution? Is that party now prepared to accept the protective principle? Rather, so far as the tariff is concerned, it would appear to be without principle. Witness its action in connection with the sugar duties, its reaffirmation of the doctrine of a revenue tariff, its dyestuffs proposal, and its formulation in lieu of protective duties of an "anti-dumping" provision, the terms of which are sufficient to show its ineffective character!

The Republican party stands for the principle of protection. We must apply that principle fairly, without abuses, in as scientific a manner as possible; and Congress should be aided by the investigations of an expert body. We stand for the safeguarding of our economic independence, for the development of American industry, for the maintenance of American standards of living. We propose that in the competitive struggle that is about to come the American working man shall not suffer.

The Republican party is not a sectional party. It thinks and plans nationally. Its policies are for the promotion of the prosperity of every part of the country, South, East, North and West. It is not simply a question of a wise adjustment of the tariff in accordance with sound principle, but there is also the need in other respects for stable conditions for commercial and industrial progress. If we are to meet effectively the conditions which will arise after the war is over, we must put our house in order. Let it be understood that the public right is to be maintained without fear or favor. But let us show that we can do this without impairing the essential agencies of progress. There is no forward movement, no endeavor to promote social justice, which in the last analysis does not rest upon the condition that there shall be a stable basis for honest enterprise. This subject has several important phases to which at this time I can allude only briefly. We should place our transportation system on a sure footing. We should be able wisely to adjust our regulative powers so that the fundamental object of protecting the public interest can be fully secured without uncertainties or conflicts and without hampering the development and expansion of transportation facilities. This national end may be accomplished without the sacrifice of any interest that is essentially local, or without weakening public control. Our present system is crude and inadequate. Moreover, in the severe economic struggle that is before us, and in seeking as we should to promote our productive industries and to expand our commerce—notably our foreign commerce—we shall require the most efficient organization, quite as efficient as that found in any nation abroad. There must be no unnecessary wastes and no arbitrary obstructions. We have determined to cut out, root and branch, monopolistic practices, but we can do this without hobbling enterprise or narrowing the scope of legitimate achievement. Again, we must build up our merchant marine. It will not aid to put the government into competition with private owners. That, it seems to me, is a counsel of folly. A surer way of destroying the promise of our foreign trade could hardly be devised. It has well been asked—Does the government intend to operate at a profit or at a loss? We need the encouragement and protection of government for our shipping industry, but it cannot afford to have the government as a competitor.

**Labor.**

We stand for the conservation of the just interests of labor. We do not desire production, or trade, or efficiency in either, for its own sake, but for the betterment of the lives of human beings. We shall not have any lasting industrial prosperity, unless we buttress our industrial endeavors by adequate means for the protection of health; for the elimination of unnecessary perils to life and limb; for the safeguarding of our future through proper laws for protection of women and children in industry; for increasing opportunities for education and training. We should be solicitous to inquire carefully into every grievance, remembering that there are few disputes which cannot easily be adjusted if there be an impartial examination of the facts. We make common cause in this country, not for a few, but for all; and our watchword must be co-operation, not exploitation. No plans will be adequate save as they are instinct with genuine democratic sympathy.

I stand for adequate Federal workmen's compensation laws, dealing not only with the employes of government, but with those employes who are engaged in interstate commerce, and are subject to the hazard of injury, so that those activities which are within the sphere of the constitutional authority of Congress may be dealt with under a suitable law.

**Agriculture-Conservation.**

We propose to promote by every practicable means our agricultural interests, and we include in this programme an effective system of rural credits. We favor the wise conservation of our natural resources. We desire not only that they shall be safeguarded but that they shall be adequately developed and used to the utmost public advantage.

**National Trusteeship—The Philippines**

We turn to other considerations of important policy. One of these is our attitude toward the Philippines. That, I may say, is not a question of self-interest. We have assumed international obligations which we should not permit ourselves to evade. A breach of trust is not an admissible American policy, though our opponents have seemed to consider it such. We should administer government in the Philippines with a full recognition of our international duty, without partisanship, with the aim of maintaining the highest standards of expert administration and in the interest of the Filipinos. This is a matter of national honor.

**Woman Suffrage.**

I endorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage. I do not consider it necessary to review the arguments usually advanced on the one side or the other, as my own convictions proceed from a somewhat different point of view. Some time ago, a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable. Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. Nor can I see any advantages in the delay which can possibly offset the disadvantages which are necessarily incident to the continued agitation. Facts should be squarely met. We shall have a constantly intensified effort and a distinctly feminist movement constantly perfecting its organization, to the subversion of normal political issues. We shall have a struggle increasing in bitterness, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare. If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to me entirely clear that in the interest of the public life of this country the contest should be ended promptly. I favor the vote for women.

**Administrative Efficiency—Civil Service Laws—Budget.**

Confronting every effort to improve conditions, is the menace of incompetent administration. It is an extraordinary notion that democracy can be faithfully served by inexpertness. Democracy needs exact knowledge, special skill and thorough training in its servants. I have already spoken of the disregard of proper standards, in numerous instances, in appointments to the diplomatic service. Unfortunately there has been a similar disregard of executive responsibility in appointments to important administrative positions in our domestic service. Even with respect to technical bureaus the demands of science have been compelled to yield to the demands of politics.

We have erected against importunities of spoilsmen the barriers of the civil service laws, but under the present administration enactments providing for the creation of large numbers of places have been deliberately removed from the merit system. The principles of our civil service laws have been shamelessly violated. We stand for fidelity to these principles and their consistent application. And, further, it is our purpose that administrative chiefs shall be men of special competence eminently qualified for their important work.

Our opponents promised economy, but they have shown a reckless extravagance. They have been wasteful and profligate. It is time that we had fiscal reform. We demand a simple businesslike budget. I believe it is only through a responsible budget, proposed by the executive, that we shall avoid financial waste and secure proper administrative efficiency, and a well balanced consideration of new administrative proposals.

We live in a fateful hour. In a true sense, the contact for the preservation of the nation is never ended. We must still be imbued with the spirit of heroic sacrifice which gave us our country and brought us safely through the days of civil war. We renew our pledge to the ancient ideals of individual liberty, of opportunity denied to none because of race or creed, of unswerved loyalty. We have a vision of America prepared and secure; strong and just; equal to her tasks; an exemplar of the capacity and efficiency of a free people. I endorse the platform adopted by the convention and accept its nomination.

## THE FAIR BLUFF SITUATION

**No Intention to Injure Tobacco Market in Whiteville Report.**

(Special Star Correspondence).

Whiteville, N. C., July 31.—The exceptions of the Fair Bluff correspondent to the report referred to in this correspondence Saturday appeared somewhat premature in view of the fact that Lumberton reported the Seaboard track under water there Saturday night and Lumberton is higher than Fair Bluff. It was not, however, the purpose of this correspondent for the report to injure Fair Bluff's tobacco market and it was really couched in less serious phrases than the report that reached Whiteville which, in one instance, were to the effect that a number of people who did live on the bank of the river had to go to and from down town over foot logs because the river was overflowing in a part of the residential section of the town—which is a continuation of the "main thoroughfare."

It is readily granted that Fair Bluff has an established tobacco market and experienced warehousemen, who have—it is generally understood—seriously considered opening a warehouse on this market, and has ample room to handle all her trade which Whiteville as yet, has not but is building as fast as can be done. As to Fair Bluff's roads, it is conceded that they are in as good shape as could be expected with the recent heavy rains and it is known that the road leading from Fair Bluff to Whiteville is one of the best roads in the county and at present, in good condition. R. E. P.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL GREGORY APPROVES SELECTION OF CARR

**Will Ask President to Send Name to Senate in Few Days.**

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., July 31.—The Washington correspondent has highly authentic information that Attorney General Gregory has approved the recommendation of J. O. Carr, of Wilmington, for District Attorney, and that he will ask the President to send his nomination to the Senate within a few days.

Some few protests against Mr. Carr have been made to the Attorney General, but he considers these of no importance. P. R. A.

Read our advertisement for special bargains. Let-go Sale. Wilmington Shoe Co. jy30-su,tu-2t
(advertisement.)

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**SERVANT WANTED TO DO LIGHT** housework, cook and attend to two children. 'Phone Mrs. D. M. Bain, Sunset Park; 'Phone 1945-W. au1-1t*

**PALM BEACH AND COOL CLOTH** suits cleaned and pressed, 35 cents; suits pressed, 25 cents. Work can't be beat. Try us. American Practical Hatter; 128 Market street. 'Phone 393-J. au1-1t

**FOR RENT — TWO FURNISHED** rooms at 409 Queen st. Terms to suit. Apply at 409 Queen st. au1-3t*

**PALM BEACH AND COOL CLOTH** suits cleaned and pressed, 50c. Suits pressed, 25c. Work called for and delivered. Enterprise Pressing Club, 114 12 Princess. 'Phone 717. jy31-2t*

**FOR SALE — THE BEST ESTABLISHED** merchandise brokerage business in western North Carolina; owner will take some stock if requested; established seven years; reason for selling can be satisfactorily explained. Address P. O. Box 1034, Charlotte, N. C. jy 29-5t

**FOR SALE — FRESH GUERNSEY** cow. Capacity, 3½ gallons; 1 1-2 lbs. butter daily. M. H. Richardson, Monroe, N. C. jy26-7t

**DELIGHTFULLY COOL, LARGE BEDROOM** in private residence for rent; southwest exposure; within block of boarding houses and cafe. Address "Attractive" care Star, or phone 1126-W. jy 8-tf

**QUALITY PRINTING; FACSIMILE EMBOSSING** and engraving; multigraphing, typewriting; Notaries Public. Harriss Typewriting & Adv. Co. fe 17-tf

**LET YOUR BOY OR GIRL TAKE A** course in shorthand and typewriting under Leon L. Motte, Court stenographer, 105 Church st. jy28-7t*

**FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED** room, modern conveniences; 216 North Second street; 'Phone 773. jy25-tf

**OLD FALSE TEETH — WE PAY AS** high as $2.00 for old sets of false teeth in good condition. Remittance sent same day shipments are received. Best references. "The Antique Shop," 609 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. jy25-18t*

**EVERYBODY WALKS, WITH EASE,** after using E-Z Feet, for all your foot troubles. At all Drug Stores; 15 cents. jy11-tf

**WANTED — THREE OR FOUR ROOMS** suitable for light house keeping, near A. C. L. offices. Must be reasonable. 'Phone 1221-J. au1-1t*

**FOR RENT — FURNISHED APARTMENT** on first floor; electric lights, gas range, sink, hot and cold water in kitchen. Rent reasonable. 119 Orange st. 'Phone 1767-J. au1-1t*

**LOST — ONE BLACK SILK UMBRELLA,** with long silver handle, engraved "M. M. B." on handle, on 10 A. M. car to Beach yesterday. Please return to Mrs. C. L. Boyte, Orton Hotel. au1-1t*

**SERVANT TROUBLE IS REDUCED** to a minimum; in fact very few (if any) servants are needed in the complete modern and comfortable Carolina Apartment House on Market and Fifth streets. With the conveniences furnished, the work of house-keeping is light. This is one of the many reasons that makes the complete Carolina a popular and delightful place to live. Speak early, if you want an apartment for next year. J. G. Wright & Son, Real Estate and Renting Agents. au1-1t

**FREE RENT FOR AUGUST — NEAR** beautiful Winoca. Elegant ten-room residence, brand new (except weatherboarding, and that to be painted any color to suit tenant), newly lathed and plastered with hard-finished Portland cement walls; woodwork inside painted and white enameled; all floors, passages and halls newly built and hardwood finished; beautiful, large bath room, large porcelain lined tubs, porcelain lined lavatories (wash stands), two standard porcelain water closets; large kitchen, all equipped with porcelain sinks, hot and cold water pipes, all plumbing and accessories high grade and brand new; just installed by Griffith Plumbing Co.; electric wiring and beautiful electric chandeliers in every room, perfectly equipped by J. W. Blake, electrician; white enameled beveled plate mirrors and mantelpieces installed by McVey Mantel Co.; two rooms already furnished with beautiful furniture; contract for construction of cement (granolithic) sidewalk to be let on occupancy by tenant, and paid for by owner; City of Wilmington now preparing to macadamize street in front of residence. Free Rent for the month of August; possession given immediately (today) on the following terms: Contract for lease to date August 1, 1916, and rent to begin on September 1st. Amount of rent, $30.00 per month. Payment of this amount, $30.00, to be made on taking possession, and receipt for same given to tenant by owner, snowing rent paid in full up to and including September 30, 1916; rent note to be executed by tenant for twelve months, dated October 1st, 1916, expiring September 30, 1917, with responsible endorser on note to be approved by owner. Owner positively declines to rent house for immoral purposes. None but a respectable family will be considered. Minimum charge for sewerage, water, electric lights (gas when pipes are laid by Tide Water), all to be paid by owner; free to the tenant. If this looks good, look up any of the following, and look it over. M. C. Darby & Co.; D. R. Foster; J. O. Reilly; J. G. Wright & Son. au1-1t*

**OUR FRIENDS ARE ASKED TO RE**member the date of the opening of the 59th series of the North Carolina Home Building Association, Saturday, August 5th, 1916. Jas. H. Taylor, Sec'y and Treas. Office, Reilly's Real Estate Agency. jy30-su,tu,sa-3t

**"SERVICE FIRST"—FINE COMMER**cial and job printing. Multigraph fac-simile typewritten letters; direct mail campaigns. "Let Harriss print it." Harriss Typewriting & Adv. Co. fe17-th,sa,tu-tf

**THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME**-Building Association has been for 26 years just what its name implies, "a home builder," but if you already own your home, we can offer you a safe weekly investment; 59th series opens August 5, 1916. Jas. H. Taylor, Jr., Sec'y and Treas.; office Jas. Owen Reilly's; 118 Princess. jy30-su,tu,f-3t

**FOR RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING,** seven rooms, with all modern conveniences; 313 Grace street. Possession given at once. Apply W. C. Peterson, 'Phone 208-J. jy16-tf

**FOR SALE—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE AT** Winter Park; water, sewerage and lights; located on highest spot in Park; just a hundred yards from station, between shell road and car line. Lot 89x240 feet. Has large barn, servants' quarters, and fruit trees. Address "Cottage," care Star. mh 23-tf

**DID YOU READ "THREE WEEKS,"** by Eleanor Glyn? You should read her latest one: "The Career of Katherine Bush," now running in the Cosmopolitan Magazine. 'Phone your orders to 745. Gordon Bros. my24-tf

**WEAVERS WHO ARE SKILLED CAN** make good wages weaving cotton goods at the mill of C. J. Milne & Sons, 11th and Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Apply in person or write for particulars. jy 29-6t

**FOR SALE — 1,000 TONS 7 1-2 PER** cent prime cotton seed meal, at a very low price. Wire me, collect, if you are interested; I can sell you. V. B Sharpe, Mayton, N. C. mh9-tf

**NOTICE — TO THE TRAVELING PUB**lic, that we have the most complete line of leather suit cases and hand bags; also trunks, in the city, at Uncle Charles' Pawn Shop; No. 6 South Front st.; 'Phone 632. my10-tf

**SPRING LAMBS, 20 CENTS; SPRING** chickens, 20 cents; extra large spring chickens just received, 25, 30 and 35 cents each, dressed or alive. Very best of beef and pork; all kinds of vegetables. Peaches, 30 cents 4 quart basket. 'Phone 72. Batson's Meat Market; 115 Market st. jy26-tf

**WE GOT IT. WHAT? A $50.00 COLUM**bia Grafanola for $25.00. How is that for a bargain? 'Phone 862 and machine will be sent up and demonstrated. Queen City Cycle Co., 209 Market st. jy21-tf

**SODA FOUNTAINS—SEND US YOUR** orders for limes, lemons, syrups, all kinds crushed fruit and gas drums. We handle the best. The Bear Produce and Mdse. Co., Wilmington, N. C. jy 29-tf

**OLD NEWSPAPERS, SUITABLE FOR** wrapping or placing under carpets, tied up in neat bundles and for sale at this office, 10 cents per hundred. mh 23-tf

**A REAL OPPORTUNITY — THOSE** who ever expect to take a course in shorthand and typewriting now have an opportunity to be taught by an experienced writer and teacher of shorthand, and when you have completed the course offered you will be a real stenographer, and will be able to hold down a good position; $50.00 pays for the entire course, payable monthly. Day and night classes. Leon L. Motte, Court Stenographer, 105 Church st. 'Phone 737-W. jy28-7t*

**DON'T YOU WANT MORE FLOOR** space for your business? The Garrell Building can offer you a large store with connecting show rooms and warehouse. F. A. Lord, agent. jy27-tf

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**IN ADDITION TO THE REWARD OF** $5.00 offered for evidence against the parties who cut the top off of tree in my yard, I will pay $5.00 reward for the name of boy or boys who stole part of electric bell from 103 So. 8th st. G. T. Jordon. jy30-tf

**OUR OCTOBER LIST OF HOUSES FOR** rent consists of both cottages and large houses; several of them are among the best renting houses in the city. Call and let us help you select one. J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess st.; Real Estate and Insurance Agents. jy30-3t

**THREE FARMS FOR SALE—200** acres, 150 acres, 125 acres. Right on the railroad, 81 miles south of Richmond. Adapted to tobacco, grains and grass; lays well for machinery, timber and wood a plenty. Good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools and mills. Write for particulars. William Watkins, Saxe, Va. jy30-7t*

**WANTED—RELIABLE SINGLE MAN** to handle colts; fit them for market; $15.00 month, board and lodging. William Watkins, Saxe, Va. jy30-7t*

**SALE—SCHOONER 'GENEVA MOORE'** August 12th, 1916, Shallotte, N. C. for the High Dollar. She is in fine sailing condition; carries twenty-thousand feet lumber and other stuff in proportion. Round bottom, schooner rigged, gaff topsail. No buy bidders. Demonstration sail between now and the day of sale if desired. Apply Custom House for other information. F. P. White, Shallotte, N. C. jy 29-7t*

**AN OPPORTUNITY — ALL WHO WISH** to learn shorthand and typewriting have an opportunity now to be taught by an experienced writer and teacher of shorthand. Day and night classes. Terms reasonable. Leon L. Motte, Court Stenographer, 105 Church st. 'Phone 737-W. jy 28-7t*

**WANTED TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT** home, well located, August 1st or October 1st. Address "Renter", care Star. jy23-tf

**FOR RENT — ONE FURNISHED BED** room; reasonable rates; use of 'phone and bath; 102 Red Cross street; 'phone 1055-W. jy27-6t

**WANTED — POSITION AS BOOK**keeper, shipping clerk, collector, or all 'round office man, by young married man. Will furnish A-1 references. Must have work at once. Address "In Need," care Star office. au1-3t*

**CHEAP PRICES — SHOES HALF SOL**ed, sewed or tacked, 50 cents; best rubber heels, 35 cents. LaNier Harness Co., 216 Market st. 'Phone 444. au1-1t

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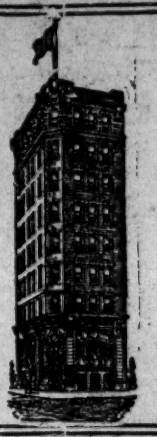

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